

THE EVENING BULLETIN.

VOLUME XV.

MAYSVILLE, KY., SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 7, 1896.

NUMBER 302.

BRYAN'S MANIFESTO.

He Issues a Card to the Bimetallists.

HOPE OF A FUTURE VICTORY

His Belief Is Strong That the Single Gold Standard Is Wrong—"Not Been Vanquished, Only Overcome in Its First Great Fight"—He Thanks His Managers and Friends.

LINCOLN, Nov. 7.—William J. Bryan yesterday afternoon gave out the following statement to the bimetallists of the United States:

Conscious that millions of loyal hearts are saddened by temporary defeat, I beg to offer a word of hope and encouragement. No cause ever had supporters more brave, earnest and devoted than those who have espoused the cause of bimetallism. They have fought from convictions, and have fought with all the zeal which conviction inspires. Events will prove whether right or wrong. Having done their duty as they saw it, they have nothing to regret.

The Republican candidate has been heralded as the advance agent of prosperity. If his policies bring real prosperity to the American people, those who opposed him will share in that prosperity. If, on the other hand, his policies prove an injury to the people generally, those of his supporters who do not belong to the office-holding class, or to the privileged classes, will suffer in common with those who opposed him. The friends of bimetallism have not been vanquished; they have simply been overcome. They believe that the gold standard is a conspiracy of the money changers against the welfare of the human race, and until convinced of their error, they will continue their warfare against it.

The contest has been waged this year under great embarrassments and against great odds. For the first time during this generation public attention has been centered upon the money question as the paramount issue, and this has been done in spite of all attempts upon the part of our opponents to prevent it. The Republican convention held out the delusive hope of international bimetallism, while Republican leaders labored for gold monometallism. Gold standard Democrats have publicly advocated the election of the Indianapolis ticket, while they labored secretly for the election of the Republican ticket. The trusts and corporations have tried to excite a fear of lawlessness, while they themselves have been defying the law, and American financiers have boasted that they were the custodians of national honor, while they were secretly bartering away the nation's financial independence.

But in spite of the efforts of the administration and its supporters, in spite of the threats of money lenders at home and abroad, in spite of the coercion by corporate employers, in spite of trusts and syndicates, in spite of an enormous Republican campaign fund and in spite of the influence of a hostile daily press, bimetallism has almost triumphed in its first great fight. The loss of a few states, and that too by a very small plurality, has defeated bimetallism for the present, but bimetallism emerges from the contest stronger than it was four months ago.

I desire to commend the work of the three national committees, which have joined in the management of this campaign. Co-operation between the members of distinct political organizations is always difficult, but it has been less so this year than usual. Interest in a common cause of great importance has reduced friction to a minimum. I hereby express my personal gratitude to the individual members, as well as the executive officers of the national committee of the Democratic, Populist and Silver parties for their efficient, untiring and unselfish labors. They have laid the foundation of future success, and will be remembered as pioneers when victory is at last secured.

No personal or political friend need grieve because of my defeat. My ambition has been to secure immediate legislation rather than to enjoy the honors of office, and, therefore, defeat brings to me no feeling of personal loss.

Speaking for the wife who has shared my labors, as well as for myself, I desire to say that we have been amply repaid for all that we have done.

In the love of millions of our fellow-citizens, so kindly expressed, in knowledge gained by personal contact with the people, and in broadened sympathies, we find full compensation for whatever efforts we have put forth. Our hearts have been touched by devotion of friends and our lives shall prove our appreciation of the affection of the plain people, an affection which we prize as the richest reward which this campaign has brought.

In the face of an enemy rejoicing in its victory, let the roll be called for the next engagement, and urge all friends of bimetallism to renew their allegiance to the cause.

If we are right, as I believe we are, we shall yet triumph. Until convinced of his error, let each advocate of bimetallism continue the work. Let all silver clubs retain their organization, hold regular meetings and circulate literature. Our opponents have succeeded in this campaign, and must now put their theories to the test. Instead of talking mysteriously about "sound money" and "an honest dollar," they must now elaborate and defend a financial system. Every step taken by them should be publicly considered by the silver clubs. Our cause has prospered most where the money question has been longest discussed among the people. During the next four years it will be studied all over this nation even more than it has been studied in the past.

The year 1900 is not far away. Before that year arrives international bimetallism will cease to deceive. Before that year arrives those who have called them-

selves gold-standard Democrats will become bimetallists and be with us, or become Republicans and be open enemies; before that year arrives trusts will have convinced still more people that a trust is a menace to private welfare and to public safety; before that year arrives the evil effects of a gold standard will be even more evident than they are now, and the people, then ready to demand an American financial policy for the American people, will join with us in the immediate restoration of the free and unlimited coinage of silver at the present legal ratio of 16 to 1, without waiting for the aid or consent of any other nation. W. J. BRYAN.

GENERAL LEE AT THE WHITE HOUSE.

Conference With the President, but Details Not Made Public.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 7.—All of the members of the cabinet, except Secretary Francis, who has not yet returned to Washington, were present at yesterday's cabinet meeting, and it is believed that the subjects to be treated in the president's message were touched upon.

United States Consul General Lee called at the state department shortly after 11 o'clock, and word of his arrival being conveyed to Secretary Olney at the White House, the latter left the cabinet meeting and came at once to the department. He received General Lee in his office and a long interview followed.

At the conclusion of his conference with Secretary Olney General Lee went to luncheon with Assistant Secretary Rockhill, who is directly responsible for the conduct of the consular business, and so was interested in what the consul general had to say of conditions in Cuba.

In the afternoon the consul general went over to the White House and paid his respects to the president. His call there was not long, so it is supposed he will see the president again before he returns to his post, to discuss Cuban affairs more in detail.

From what can be gleaned of the talk General Lee has had with his superior officer, he appears he left matters in Cuba very quiet by comparison with what has gone before. Confined closely as he was to Havana, he was obliged to rely upon the same official reports as were telegraphed to the United States for news of what was going on in the field, so that his views of the military situation were rather narrow. Of course he was better prepared to discuss the economic aspect of the Cuban question and after all this is likely to figure as largely as any other factor in the consideration of our future relations.

General Lee is absolutely uncommunicative as to what passed between the president and himself beyond the fact that there was a free and full talk regarding affairs on the island, in which the chief executive manifested a great deal of interest. Concerning the future action of the administration respecting a change of policy on the part of the United States toward the insurgents, General Lee diplomatically shields himself from answering questions.

He expects to leave Washington for his home in Staunton, Va., as soon as possible. He does not indicate clearly the length of his stay here, but leaves no doubt of his intention to return to his post within a reasonable period of time.

The climate certainly has not proved injurious to the consul general, and it is plain he is in better health than when he left the United States to relieve Consul General Williams at Havana.

MCKINLEY'S MESSAGE TO HANNA.

The President-Elect Grateful For the Services Rendered.

CANTON, O., Nov. 7.—President-elect McKinley has sent the following message to Mr. Mark Hanna at New York: Hon. M. A. Hanna, Waldorf hotel, New York:

Your telegraphic message announcing the result of the election has been received. I beg you to accept my hearty thanks for your great services in the cause of sound money and protection throughout the campaign now closed and gloriously won. They were most generous and effective, and will receive the warm approbation of your countrymen everywhere.

I will be pleased to have you convey to your associates of the national committee my high appreciation of their efficient services. The people in their majesty, ignoring party lines, have declared their detestation of repudiation and dishonor, in whatever specious guise they may be presented. They have with the same mighty power affirmed their devotion to law and order and their undeviating respect for justice and the courts.

They have maintained their unflinching determination to support and uphold the constituted authorities of the country and have thereby given new vigor and strength to our free institutions. They have, indeed, again consecrated themselves to country, and baptized the cherished ordinances of free government with a new and holy patriotism. The victory is not to party or section, but of and for the whole American people.

Not the least of the triumphs of the election is the obliteration of sectional lines in the republic. We have demonstrated to the world that we are a reunited people in purpose as in name. We have manifested in the great cause the spirit of fraternity and brotherhood that should always characterize our common and equal citizenship, and have proven conclusively that in a country of equal privileges and equal opportunity the insidious doctrine of hate or of class or sectional distinctions can not prevail.

Let us, as Americans, straightway devote ourselves to the upbuilding of America; to the peace, honor and glory of our common country. Party dissensions should no longer divide or rack the public mind; nor the zeal or temper of either side deter any citizen from patriotic devotion to the good of all.

WILLIAM MCKINLEY.

RESULT IN KENTUCKY

It Will Take Official Figures to Decide It.

CLAIMED BY BOTH PARTIES.

There Will Be a Scramble For United States Senator From That State—McKinley Has Undoubtedly Carried Indiana—Official Figures From Ohio—Latest From the Other Doubtful States.

LOUISVILLE, Nov. 7.—Leslie county and the missing precincts of Perry county were heard from at a late hour last night. The changes rendered by these returns have brought the Republican claims down to 345, while the Democrats have increased their claims to 1,000. Official figures will undoubtedly be required to decide whether Kentucky was carried by McKinley or Bryan.

It is very likely that W. B. Smith, who headed the Bryan electoral ticket has been elected.

Chairman Roberts of the Republican state central committee issued the following bulletin last night: "Official returns from 100 counties and reliable unofficial reports from the other 19 counties show that McKinley has carried Kentucky by between 400 and 500 plurality. The official returns on the counties yet to be heard from will not materially change these figures."

As soon as the result of the election in Kentucky is definitely known there will probably commence some likely scrambling for the honor of being Republican United States senator from this state. The Republican party originally had 68 members five were lost by death and resignation. This loss was more than made up by the gain of seven members, last Tuesday. This makes the party have 70 votes on joint ballot and enables them to elect a United States senator by one vote if they solidly support the Republican nominee.

Governor Bradley and Dr. Hunter are the leading Republican aspirants in the race. There is, however, considerable talk among prominent Republicans and gold standard Democrats of electing Secretary of the Treasury John G. Carlisle to the senate in recognition of the firm stand on the financial question by Secretary Carlisle and the gold standard Democrats.

INDIANA.

Mount Led the Ticket All Over the State. McKinley's Plurality 20,000.

INDIANAPOLIS, Nov. 7.—The official returns from the counties, which are now coming in rapidly, do not change the unofficial figures materially. McKinley's plurality will stand near 20,000. Mount, Republican, for governor, has led the state ticket everywhere. He appears to have been strong with the farmers.

The official returns show that the Democrats have elected four of the 13 members of congress. The four are: R. W. Miers, in the Second district; William T. Zenor, in the Third; William S. Holman, in the Fourth, and James Robinson, in the Twelfth.

OHIO.

McKinley's Plurality Is Now Placed at 32,229.

COLUMBUS, O., Nov. 7.—Corrected figures give McKinley a plurality of 32,229 in Ohio. The Republican pluralities in the 55 counties carried by McKinley aggregate 93,703. The Democratic pluralities in the 33 counties carried by Bryan foot up 41,406.

In this district Lentz, Democrat for congress, has a slight majority; but Watson, Republican, will contest the seat if Lentz be declared elected.

Kansas.

TOPEKA, Nov. 7.—The Republicans have finally given up Kansas, not only conceding the election of Bryan electors by about 6,000, but giving up the whole state ticket, headed by Leedy, Populist for governor, by something near 4,000. The Populists also gain the legislature and five and probably six of the eight congressmen. The Second congressional district is in doubt and claimed by both parties. Accurate returns must come from the state board.

South Dakota.

YANKTON, S. D., Nov. 7.—South Dakota's vote on presidential electors is tied and an official count will be required to decide the point. Corrections and changes in three precincts not yet heard from may give the electors to either Bryan or McKinley. The Republican congressmen and governor ran ahead of the electors by several hundred votes so far as heard from and they may have safe majorities.

California.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 7.—Complete returns from all but 111 precincts in California give McKinley a majority of 4,548. The missing precincts in 1892 gave Harrison 1,501; Cleveland, 1,778; Weaver, 296. On joint ballot in the legislature the Republicans will have a majority of 26, insuring a Republican senator to succeed Senator Perkins.

North Carolina.

RALEIGH, N. C., Nov. 7.—Neither of the three parties in this state will have a majority in the next legislature, which will elect a successor to Senator Pritchard. It will be nearly equally divided between Democrats, Republicans and Populists, and a lively fight on the senatorial question is expected.

THE NEXT SENATE.

It Will Stand Republicans, 44; Democrats, 33; Populists, 13.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 7.—The next senate it is believed will stand Republicans, 44; Democrats, 33; Populists and Independent, 13. This table takes all states out of the doubtful column, placing Kentucky and North Carolina in the Republican column, as Senator Butler said yesterday that a free silver Republican would probably be returned by the fusionists; Delaware in the Democratic column and Kansas and South Dakota in the Independent and Populist column. This will prevent the Republicans from taking control of the senate unless some of those who bolted the Republican platform at St. Louis should return.

It is difficult to estimate the exact standing of the next senate on the money question, owing to the new alignment of parties in the recent campaign. Men who have been pronounced silver men have been supporting the Republican platform and candidates and pronounced gold men have supported the Democratic platform and candidates. Perkins of Colorado, Shoup of Idaho, Carter of Montana, Mitchell of Oregon, Wilson of Washington and Clark and Warren of Wyoming have all voted for and supported silver legislation and what course they will now take in the senate is altogether problematical. Among the Democrats, Gorman of Maryland, Smith of New Jersey, Murphy of New York, Faulkner of West Virginia and Mitchell of Wisconsin all have voted against silver and yet supported the Democratic party in this campaign.

As no free coinage bill possibly could pass the house this fact would influence voting on the silver question, especially in the shape of a rider to a tariff bill. The probability is that on a free coinage amendment to a tariff bill, all of the 44 Republicans would vote against it and possibly some Democrats, as Caffery of Louisiana, Gray of Delaware and Lindsay of Kentucky, who bolted the Chicago platform, and perhaps even some of those who supported Bryan during the campaign.

It is also not unlikely that some of the Republican senators who bolted the Republican platform might take a position which would permit a tariff bill in which their constituents are largely interested, because of wool, lumber and lead ores, to become a law.

Senator Faulkner, Democrat of West Virginia, said yesterday that the silver men, by standing solidly with the Democrats, could prevent tariff legislation. Senator Butler, on the other hand, said that he and others of the Populists would support the right kind of a tariff bill, but not a measure like the McKinley bill. Mr. Butler wants adequate protection on raw materials.

MRS. VANDERBILT DEAD.

Sudden Demise of the Widow of the Late William H. Vanderbilt.

NEW YORK, Nov. 7.—Mrs. Mary Louise Vanderbilt, widow of the late William H. Vanderbilt, died at half past 1 o'clock yesterday at the residence of her daughter, Mrs. Elliott F. Shepard at Scarborough in Westchester county.

Mrs. Vanderbilt had been visiting at the Shepard residence since the wedding of her granddaughter, the daughter of Mrs. Shepard. Yesterday morning Mrs. Vanderbilt was up and about the house. Shortly after 1 o'clock, she was attacked with heart failure and died in a few minutes. Dr. R. R. Contrant of this place, was summoned and was present when Mrs. Vanderbilt died. Mrs. Shepard and Mrs. Bromley, a sister of Mrs. Vanderbilt, were also present.

The death of Mrs. Vanderbilt was unexpected, as she was apparently in good health and the attack came without warning.

Mrs. Vanderbilt was Miss Mary Louise Kissam, daughter of a Reformed church minister of Albany. She was married to William H. Vanderbilt in 1841. The children of the marriage were Cornelius, William Kissam, Frederick W., George W. Margaret Louisa, who became the wife of the late Elliot F. Shepard; Emily Thorne, wife of William D. Sloane; Florence Adele, wife of H. McK. Twombly, and Eliza O., wife of W. Seward Webb.

THIRTEEN PEOPLE DROWNED.

Steamer Runs Down a Schooner Off Newfoundland's Coast.

ST. JOHNS, N. F., Nov. 7.—A marine tragedy occurred here last night. The schooner Maggie, Captain William Blanton, while entering this harbor with 23 persons aboard, was struck by the steamer Tiber, Captain John Delisle, which was steaming outward at full speed.

The schooner sank from the force of the collision, carrying down with it 13 persons. Four of these were women, one the wife of the captain and another his sister. A young married couple named Power and a brother and sister of the name of Holloway are of those drowned. The passengers were coming to St. Johns to procure their supplies for the winter before navigation closed.

Those who escaped were kept afloat by the aid of planks from the schooner's decks and were picked up by the steamer's boat and brought back to the port by the pilot boat which had the Tiber in tow. The Tiber continued on her voyage.

"I guess I've found a way to take the conceit out of that amateur actress," remarked the girl who is not always good natured.

"How did you do it?" "Introduced her to an amateur photographer who wanted to take her picture."—Washington Star.

A REVIEW OF TRADE

Dun & Company's First Report After the Election.

BRIGHT HOPE FOR THE FUTURE.

Evidence Already That a Crushing Weight Has Been Lifted and Rolled Away, and the Business World Has Begun to Adjust Itself to a State of Freedom and Security.

NEW YORK, Nov. 7.—R. G. Dun & Company's weekly review of trade says: A great revolution has been effected this week in the conditions which control business. It could not be in any fair degree reflected as yet in transactions or in records, but there is ample evidence already that a crushing weight has been lifted and rolled away, and the business world has begun to adjust itself to a state of freedom and security which it has not known for years.

It was not strictly logical that wheat advanced five cents, reaching 82 for November and 85 for December, and heavy realizing of profit showed perception of the fact. Western receipts were only 6,087,159 bushels, against 8,019,910 last year, and Atlantic exports, flour included, were only 1,588,358 bushels, against 1,790,833 last year. A growing disposition appears among farmers to hold wheat for better prices than are now realized, although at present any advance checks buying for export.

Speculation in cotton was also excited on the theory that mills would now start up, as many have done, and would meet a large demand for goods. But the advance was met by realizing sales and a slight reaction. It will be all the better for business if bright hopes do not hoist prices too fast.

The election immediately stiffened prices of pig iron, which reached \$12 at Pittsburgh for Bessemer, and the certainty that many large orders for buildings and bridges and other finished forms would now become operative justifies some advance. The future of this trade now depends upon the extent of increase in demand for finished products of iron and steel, which is likely to be materially affected by the course pursued by various combinations. The billet pool, which is still openly undersold at Pittsburgh, and has caused no end of disturbance in business by favoring one class of producers to the detriment of another, has been in session here, and is said to have changed its basis of allotment so as to secure fairer results. The nail combination is now threatened with a hostile league of jobbers and producers and is openly undersold. The bar combination, notwithstanding its large rebate, is still demanding more than the prices at which steel bars are sold in great quantity.

A slight advance in sheetings and print cloths is the only change which yet appears in the market for cotton goods. Practically no change has yet appeared in woolsens, but the reported purchases of wool, including one of 11,000,000 pounds of territory said to have been made by a syndicate, amounted to 18,561,000 pounds, against 5,621,350 last year, and 8,215,000 in 1892. The average of prices rose about half a cent in October, and since September 1, 104 quotations by Coates Brothers have risen from 12.10 to 12.92 cents or 6.3 per cent. Failures for the week have been 230 in the United States, against 280 last year, and 52 in Canada, against 49 last year.

MYSTERIOUS POISONING.

An Entire Family Found in a Helpless Condition.

INDIANAPOLIS, Nov. 7.—A mysterious poisoning case was developed at the home of Dr. J. S. White in Capitol Avenue North, this city, yesterday morning. With Dr. White, his wife and children, there lived two servants, one, Mary Hardin, having a child 18 months old.

Tuesday Mrs. White received two cooked chickens from Dr. White, who is at Finley, Ky. One chicken was eaten Wednesday and the other one Thursday. Yesterday morning all the members of the White household were discovered in a helpless condition and the Hardin baby had died during the night. Mrs. Hardin is very low and Mrs. White and her two children were found to be dangerously ill. One of the White children is in a critical condition.

Mrs. White said that she was sure that the family had been poisoned by escaping gas from the furnace. One of the attending physicians says that the case is one of poisoning from decomposed chicken meat.

The coroner is investigating the case, and Dr. White has been notified.

WERE NOT WRECKED.

Four Steel Canal Boats Ride Out the Lake Erie Storm.

CLEVELAND, Nov. 7.—The four steel canal boats which broke away from their tugs off Dunkirk in the terrible storm of Thursday night, and which it was feared had been lost with eight men, have been found riding safely at anchor six miles off Dunkirk.

A telegram from General Manager Wheeler of the line, received late yesterday afternoon at the office of the Cleveland Steel Canalboat company states that the boats with their cargoes rode out the storm without being damaged in the least. The men on the boats put in an exceedingly rough night, but are none the worse for their experience.

In Bavaria a woman cannot appear in public on a bicycle unless she has a certificate for efficiency.

ROSEMARY.

Green bud stars spangle
The dard, black tree,
Bloom's in a tangle
On orchard and lea.
Now elm boughs shade me,
Now birds have sung.
Shall the heart persuade me
I still am young?

Ah, no. Heart, hush thee!
Be wise, serene,
Lest snow wreaths crush thee
Ere Halloween.
Though June be jolly,
Though flowers be sweet,
'Tis all but folly
And blind deceit.

Heart, thou has finished
With joys that fade;
Thy strength diminished,
Thy light decayed.
The brain is an ember
The blood is cold.
My heart, remember
We both are old!

—Edmund Gosse in Century.

THE COMMON BLACK COAT.

It Is Feared That It May Be Superseded by One of Lighter Color.

It would appear from one of their trade organs that tailors are becoming a little anxious about the prospects of the black coat of civilization. They fear it is in danger of being superseded by a garment of lighter hue, if not of variegated pattern. Perhaps, if they were to give voice to their deeper apprehensions, they would say that there was more at stake than the black coat. There can, at any rate, be little doubt, whether the tailors are willing to admit it or not, that with the fate of the black coat is bound up that of the black waistcoat. Whether the two have been lovely and pleasant in their lives is a matter of opinion, but we feel sure that in death they would not be divided.

We mean no disrespect to the vest in describing it as a parasite of the coat. It is a humble dependant which has only found its way into society under the wing of its influential patron, to whom it adheres with single breasted fidelity, rewarded on the other side by an attachment which is rarely broken save for a short period during the summer months.

The trousers, it is true, are connected with the two upper garments by no such feudal tie, but their own union is complete and, except in very hot weather, indissoluble. Hence, the more farsighted tailors no doubt perceive clearly enough that if the black coat goes we shall be within measurable distance of the "tweed suit." Nor are there wanting those who would do their best to accelerate the catastrophe.

Animated by the restless spirit of the age, its impatience of sobriety and its thirst for change and color in costume, as in life, there is a school of so called reformers who are endeavoring to urge the wearers of black coats to revolt. Let them give free play, exclaim these anarchistic counselors, to "their taste in checks and stripes," and they will be able to cut a far more picturesque figure at a far smaller annual outlay. With the outlay, of course, the public is not concerned, though that matter, doubtless, is not without its interest for the tailors, but we own to some uneasiness at the idea of the entire community indulging its multifarious taste in checks and stripes in a headlong pursuit of the picturesque.

We have all of us, indeed, seen the experiment tried under very favorable circumstances, but with more than dubious results by those little bands of vocal and instrumental artists, generally six or eight in number, who are usually to be met with at race meetings or on the sands at popular seaside resorts. These pioneers of dress reform have entirely discarded the black coat, preferring one of gayer color, with noticeably elongated tails, and the freedom with which they indulge their taste in checks and stripes may almost be said to border upon license. Yet the effect, even with the addition of an open shirt collar of Elizabethan proportions, a corked face and a banjo cannot be described as entirely picturesque.—London Telegraph.

Not to Be Resisted.

Some years ago, at a session of the legislature of Kentucky, an effort to repeal the law offering a bounty on foxes' scalps was made, but was defeated by the appeal of a member from a mountainous and sparsely settled region.

"Do the gentlemen want to deprive my constituents and me of the benefits of hearing the gospel preached?" he demanded, with indignation in his tone and overspreading his rugged countenance. "We are all Methodists up my way, and our preachers won't come without we can give 'em chickens, I know. We can't raise chickens unless the foxes are killed by somebody, that's sure, and there ain't anybody that can afford to spend their time hunting foxes and get nothing to pay for it."

"So, gentlemen, if you repeal this law, you'll be depriving my constituents of the benefit of hearing the gospel preached. That's the way it looks to me!"

This reasoning was too much for the legislature, and for the time being the law was not repealed.—Youth's Companion.

Odd Things About Water.

Water is made up of two different elements—hydrogen and oxygen. It has in its composition two measures of hydrogen for every one of oxygen, but as the latter is so much heavier than the former nine pounds of water are found to contain eight pounds of oxygen and only one of hydrogen. The way in which the composition of water is proved is by means of the voltaic electric battery, combined with other apparatus, designed especially for the purpose.—St. Louis Republic.

A SPARROW'S FALL.

How His Friends Kept Others From a Like Temptation.

I chanced to see a queer little episode yesterday, in which a party of English sparrows were the actors. At the back door of a little saloon down on Royal street a bottle of champagne had been broken, the sparkling stuff running out and collecting in puddles on the broken stone pavement. Just about the time I chanced along a ubiquitous young sparrow, perhaps not exactly upon pleasure bent, hopped down upon the sidewalk and stuck his investigating beak into one of these wine puddles. This young fellow was, no doubt, taking his first drink, for the stuff flew to his head instantly, and pretty soon he was done up completely.

I watched him for a few moments flopping and tottling about on the sidewalk, wondering what would happen next, when down flitted two other little sparrows, who evidently came to see what was up. They lost no time in taking in the situation, either, for, between chattering and chirping at their tipsy friend and smelling the champagne puddle, they appeared to comprehend matters. The two held a caucus for a few moments after their investigations ceased, and then with a mighty fluttering of wings and pecking of beaks they drove the tipsy bird to the banquet and dumped him over in the gutter. At first I thought they were murdering the poor, helpless little fellow, but it soon became evident that they were taking the only means in their power to resuscitate him, for presently he came up again, dripping, it is true, and somewhat the worse for wear, but on the whole pretty steady on his legs.

Thinking everything was over, I went on down to the French market, attended to my business and came back, having

NEW STYLES IN COLLARS.

Five Types Which Are Favorites With Well Dressed Men.

There are exactly five styles of collars which a man may wear this year and be well dressed, in the opinion of those who set the styles in such things. Each of these styles offers a somewhat radical departure from those in vogue last year. The double decker, which was practically two collars, is no longer in fashion. Its place has been taken by a similar collar, which is only two thirds as high. The difference between them is quite noticeable, as there is a matter of an inch in the height of a collar apparent. The double decker has brought a collar on the Luther Laffin Mills order into fashion, only not so big as the original. It is a turndown, with a flap three inches wide. Care must be taken that the edges of the flap are not nearer than a half inch together at the top and are at least three inches distant at the bottom.

The fashionable stand up collar for evening dress is three inches high and very straight. The ends lap over an eighth of an inch. A popular variety of this style has a ridge around the bottom.

Only one variety of collar with turned over flaps is permissible. The flap in these forms an isosceles triangle, equal on all its sides, and with the triangle very pronounced.

A Shrewd Bet.

There is a man in Oklahoma who does not care very much whether he wins or loses a bet he has made. In the town of Perry, O. T., dwell Alice Younger and Thomas Stanton. These young people are engaged to be married and are recorded as having made a marriage bet on the result of the national election. The first proposition is naive in its conditions. Miss Younger agrees to

HOW ALLSPICE GROWS.

Something About the Beautiful and Fragrant Pimento Tree.

The pimento or allspice tree is cultivated in the West Indies and Jamaica. This beautiful tree usually grows to a height of about 80 feet. It has a straight trunk, much branched above, and covered with a very smooth brown bark. The leaves vary in size and shape, but are always of a dark, shining green color. During the months of July and August the tree is in full bloom, the blossoms consisting of very fragrant, small, white flowers.

When a new plantation of pimento trees is to be formed, no regular sowing or planting takes place, because it is next to impossible to propagate the young plants or to raise them from seeds in parts of the country where they are not found growing spontaneously. Usually a piece of land is selected either close to a plantation already formed or in a part of the woodland where pimento trees are growing in a native state. The chosen piece of land is then cleared of all wood except these trees, and the felled timber is allowed to remain on the ground for the purpose of protecting the very young pimento plants.

At the end of two years the land is thoroughly cleared, and only the most vigorous pimento trees and plants are left standing. The plants come to maturity in about seven years.

In favorable seasons the pimento crop is enormous, a single tree often yielding a hundred or more pounds of the dried spice. The berries are picked while green, because if left on the tree until ripe they lose their pungent taste and are valueless. The green berries are exposed to the sun for a week or ten days, when they lose their green color and turn a reddish brown. When perfectly

PICTURE ON A HILL.

The Long Man of Wilmington, England Measures 240 Feet.

About midway between Berwick and Polegate stations, at a point where the side of the hill is very precipitous, those who know exactly the spot where to look will be able to see from the railway carriage windows a sort of rude imitation of the human form outlined in white. The figure, which is between 200 and 300 feet in height, holds a long staff in each hand. This is "the Long Man of Wilmington," once the center of profound veneration and worship, but now merely an object of interest to the curious.

In order to obtain an adequate idea of this great hillside figure, dominating the surrounding country and appearing to watch as guardian over the little village below, it is desirable to approach it afoot, tramping along the winding lanes, as the pilgrims of old must have tramped when they came hither on the occasion of some great religious festival. Seen from afar, the figure does not appear to be of remarkable size, but gradually, as one approaches the hill, it assumes an imposing and definite shape.

The figure, about 240 feet in height, was merely shaped in the turf so as to allow the chair to appear through. In the course of time these depressions in the surface became almost imperceptible, and to such an extent was the figure neglected that at last it was only possible to make out the form at a distance when the slight hollows were marked by drifted snow or when the oblique rays of the rising or setting sun threw them into a deep shadow. In order to preserve the form of the Long Man, and to render it at the same time easily distinguishable at a distance the outline was marked by a single line of white bricks placed closely together. The effect has been to produce a somewhat startling figure, which is plainly visible in fine weather from a great distance.

There are in different parts of the country other examples of extremely rude and early hillside figures, and, although the very fact of their great antiquity renders it unlikely that historical or documentary evidence will be forthcoming as to their design or precise purpose, it is very satisfactory to find that an explanation has been found which will at once account for many of their peculiarities.

The theory is that these are sacrificial figures. We learn from the writings of Caesar that the Gauls (and the Britons were doubtless included) had figures of vast size, the limbs of which, formed of osiers, they filled with living men. The figure was ultimately fired, and the miserable victims perished in the flames.

There is a local saying in Sussex, probably of great antiquity, in which the Long Man is mentioned in reference to the weather. It runs:

When Frie hill and Long Man has a cap,
We at A'ston gets a drap.

SURPRISING THE ORIENTALS.

A Sea of Pigtales Watched a Twist Drill Work.

An interesting account of a visit to a Chinese arsenal near Fuchau is given by a correspondent of Cassier's Magazine. He says:

"Taking out two drills, I sent them in and immediately was invited to enter. The official was polite, bowing and shaking his own hands, as is the custom among Chinamen, and offered me a cup of tea.

"There happened to be several forgings in the room, and as I pressed the drills against them and pointed to over the wall he seemed to comprehend what was wanted, and in a few minutes I was in a large, well lighted machine shop. I might say this extensive plant was built and equipped by French engineers some 15 years ago.

"The native foreman examined my tools with great interest and called in several assistants. All looked puzzled and did not seem to know what they were for. Walking to a drill press, I took out the flat drill, and, after considerable packing around the shank, succeeded in getting one of my taper shank twist drills to run fairly true in the spindle. There must have been 50 Chinamen working in the room, and every one had gathered around this press. The foreman ordered them off repeatedly, and then, looking at me, laughed good naturedly and gave it up.

"He brought a piece of cast iron, but I wanted something harder to drill, so I walked over to a large planer and took a long extension tool, made from 3 by 1 1/2 inch tool steel, and clamped it up to the table of the drill press. He shook his head, intimating that the twist drill could not go through, and the crowd of workmen emitted grunts of approval.

"The press started, the lips of the twist drill turned out two spiral chips. The men elbowed me to one side. There was a sea of pigtales bending down, watching the marvelous action of that little tool. As the chips grew in length the expressions of wonderment increased.

"It happened that the chips did not break until they were about 14 inches long. Then others started, and each time that they broke off they were eagerly snatched by the men, some burning their fingers, and examined carefully from end to end.

"The dull edges of the drill were shown around and then ground and started again, and the fact that the drill would cut as well as the first time caused increased amazement and murmurs. I have made many tests with twist drills, but never before such an appreciative and demonstrative audience."

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been about two hours gone, to see the three little sparrows standing on the pavement just where I had left them. Wondering what they could be up to, I waited and was presently rewarded by seeing another sparrow fly down and join the others. Then came a mighty chattering and pecking at the bird that had been drunk and smelling at the wine puddle, and bird No. 4 flew away. By and by still another one came, the same process being repeated for him, and by this time I was convinced that the first three had taken up their station by the dangerous liquor to warn others against falling into temptation.—New Orleans Cor. Philadelphia Times.

NEW LINE OF SHIPS.

Direct Service to Be Established Between Gotham and Rio de Janeiro.

The North American and Brazil Mail Steamship company has been organized, with a capital of \$5,000,000, and if the present plans are carried out a line of steamships will be running between New York and Brazilian ports in the early months of the coming year. At present there is no direct line of steamships from this country to Rio de Janeiro. The carrying trade from that city is done by lines from Plymouth, England, and Lisbon. The Red Cross line from New York has monthly sailings to Para and ports on the Amazon river.

The steamers will be chartered and used by the company until new steamships are ready for delivery. It was said contracts for five new steamers had been given to the Cramps of Philadelphia. The steamers will be run on the Amazon river to make connections at Para. The mails will be carried direct by steamers, and the time to Para will be reduced several days. A large subsidy has been granted by the Brazilian government.

marry Stanton if Bryan is elected, and Stanton agrees to marry Miss Younger if McKinley is elected. This is a shrewd application of the ancient principle of "six of one and half a dozen of the other." However, the second proposition is unique, for Miss Younger agrees to pay all the wedding expenses if Stanton wins.—Boston Journal.

Maiting.

Very narrow plaiting is a favorite dress trimming. A costume of gray camel's hair is made up in a plain princess fashion. The waist closes at one side, and the skirt, waist and sleeves are, as one enthusiastic young woman expressed it, absolutely smothered in pinked out ruffles of iridescent taffeta. In addition to the plaiting these ruffles are plaited, then drawn out a little to make fans, which are laid so as to form bands of trimming from shoulders to waist line as outlines for yokes and to supply the place of the almost collapsed sleeves. One dress has an outlined yoke of very narrow pinked and plaited ruffling. From the seams where the sleeves are sewed in are similar ruffles of varying widths, the lower one being about 14 inches wide and the upper one not over 5 inches wide.—New York Ledger.

Broom Corn Millet.

Professor Crozier of the Michigan station, after a careful study of the subject, especially recommends broom corn millet for poor soils. It is inferior to many other crops on good soil, but seems especially suited to poor soils. It stands drought well.

Whalebone May Be Higher.

Advices received from the Arctic ocean whaling fleet state that the entire fleet had taken only 52 whales up to Oct. 1. In consequence of the poor catch the price of whalebone will be in the neighborhood of \$5 per pound.

dry, they are put in bags and casks for exportation.

The odor and the taste of the pimento berries are thought to resemble a combination of those of cinnamon, nutmeg and cloves; hence the familiar name "allspice."—Philadelphia Times.

"All Very Well For Wolseley."

"Any complaints?" asked the orderly officer of some men who were about to begin their dinner in a certain barrack room.

"Yes, sir," instantly exclaimed a raw recruit. "The beef an bacon in this 'ere Irish 'ash ain't fir the likes of us to eat, an I wish to report it."

The doctor was sent for to inspect the food.

"So you think this meat isn't fit for a man in your position to eat?" said he. "Allow me to tell you that greater men than ever you will be have eaten it. Even Lord Wolseley, our present commander in chief, wasn't above eating it in the Crimea and made many a hearty meal of it."

"Oh, did he?" said our overnice recruit.

"Yes, he did," replied the surgeon. "Oh, well," retorted the man, "it was all very well for Wolseley, 'cause the meat would be fresh an good then. You see, sir, it's a long time since that 'ere Crimea job, an it can't be expected to keep good all these years."—London Answers.

Sweetbreads a la Newburg.

Here is a Good Housekeeping recipe: Parboil and pick apart a sweetbread. Put in a chafing dish a tablespoonful of butter and 4 tablespoonfuls of cream. When hot, add the sweetbread, seasoned with pepper, salt and nutmeg, or mace, and a tablespoonful of sherry. When boiling, add the beaten yolks of 2 eggs and cook till thick, stirring constantly.

WHICH DID SHE MEAN

HOW MEMBERS OF A RURAL PARTY GOT TO MORALIZING.

Elihu Undertook to Show the Hired Man and Other Members of His Family How Easy It Is to Rob the Unsophisticated. The Result Wasn't Just as He Calculated.

It was a truly rural party that waited in harrowing suspense for the train which was to leave in two or three hours. They had been to a fair, and in their periods of comparative repose passed the time recounting their experiences and observations.

"I can't be p'p anxious," the old gentleman said apologetically to a gate tender. "Ye see, there ain't nobody to home, an somebody up in our country is developin a ter'ble appetite fur Leghorn chickens, which is my specialty. I don't like the idee of stayin here overnight, dodgin bunko steers, when we orter be chasin chicken thieves."

"Haven't you got a hired man on the place?"

"We brought 'im along. He was willin to pay his own way, an ez he'd of quit if I hed told 'im he'd gotter stay, I thort it 'ud save trouble in the end."

"Yes siree," chimed in the hired man, who came up just at that point in the conversation, "I had to move with the percession. An I wouldn't of missed seein what I did fur nothin. I guess I got through with more sights than anybody else in the hull outfit."

"I reckon ye didn't come across any more that was new an startlin than some of the rest of us," replied the old gentleman in a blase tone of toleration. "I know of one thing that ye didn't see, fur mother says she had her eye on ye all the time. Hev ye got any money?"

"Two dollar an sixty cents," was the self satisfied response.

"Then ye didn't see what I'm talkin about. Ye run over to thet store an buy 3 cents' wuth of English walnuts an I'll show it to ye. I'll be over whur mother an Zeb is, 'cause it'll interest them too."

When the hired man came back from his errand, the old gentleman was saying to his wife: "I was out fur experience, an ye can't git experience without its costin a leetle somethin. I learnt a new game, an I want Zeb an the hired man ter know about it, so's ter put 'em on their guard again the wickedness of this here world. All ye need is some walnut shells an a paper wad."

The members of his household followed him to the window ledge, and, after a few preliminary passes to loosen up his muscles for feats of legerdemain, he paused to remark:

"Now, ye'll understand, of course, thet this here ain't no lesson in gambin. I jes' wanten show ye how it's done. When ye go ter town, ye'll know jes' ez much about it ez them sharpers does an be on yer guard. It's a game whur the man ez does the guessin ain't got no show whutsoever."

He manipulated the shells and the paper wad in imitation of the man he had seen at the fair, and stepping back said:

"Course, I don't want ye ter bet nothin, 'cause that 'ud be jes' like robbin yer. But it won't do no harm fur ye ter make a guess, so's ter show ye how the dag-on-ed swindle operates."

"I'll bet ye my new knife agin that buckhorn handled one of yer'n thet I kin pick out the shell ez hez the paper wad under it," remarked the hired man. "I wouldn't let ye do it. Don't ye onderstan thet this is a skin game I'm a-showin ye?"

"I don't keer nothin 'bout that. I've got that thet paper wad located an ye da'sn't bet thet I ain't."

"I da'sn't, da'sn't I? I don't like ter take no advantage of ye, but ye're a man growed an responsible fur yer own acks. Put up yer knife."

The stakes were laid on the window ledge, and the hired man promptly selected the right shell.

"By hokey," exclaimed the old gentleman, "ye've guessed it! It must 'a' been by a miracle."

He tried it again, and this time not only the hired man, but Zeb and the old lady, risked all their available small change. Again the amateur thimble rigger juggled the shells, and with the same result.

"Better own up an quit, father," suggested Zeb.

"I won't do nothin of the kind," was the reply.

In the course of time he issued promissory notes for a saddle blanket, a pair of boots, six pearl collar buttons, a calico dress, a pair of bearskin gloves, seven plugs of tobacco and \$4.50. But he was not discouraged. He was preparing for another shuffle of the walnut shells, when his wife exclaimed:

"Elihu, ain't it purty near train time?"

There was a simultaneous rush for the gate. Their train had been gone nearly 15 minutes.

"Waal," said the old gentleman, "it's disapp'intin ter hev ter set here tell the nex' one goes, but we've had the benefit of the expository, anyhow. Ye kin allus dror a moral from most anything that happens. It all goes ter show thet there ain't any way of bein re'ly safe in games of chance, no matter which side ye're on."

"Yes," said Zeb, "it all come ter pass 'long of hev ter kill time in this here place."

"Whur's the hired man?"

"He told me thet, ez it would be a good while tell the train went, he reckoned he'd take some of his winnin's an paint the town a little bit."

The old lady passed around some red

apples and remarked:

"To my way of thinkin, there's another eternal truth thet this afternoon hez demonstrated."

"What is it, Mirandy?"

"A fool an his money are soon parted."

And her husband never took the trouble to inquire whether she meant him or the hired man.—Washington Star.

A PECULIAR BUSINESS.

Breeding and Catching Leeches For the New York Market.

James Partit and his children earn all the money they make raising leeches, for the work of breeding the blood-suckers on the Partit farm on Toms river, near Lacy, N. J., is nothing compared with the labor of catching them. The wary leech will take hold of nothing but human flesh, so the members of the Partit family, big and little, plunge their legs into the swamp and draw them up presently with the prey attached.

Farmer Partit doesn't seem to think a little blood letting hurts one.

"They are as good as a dose of spring physic," says he. "Why, me and the boys get so fat and healthy doing nothing all winter that we need something like this to keep us in order. If we fished too long at a time, they might do some harm, but we know when to stop. After the season is over we feel fresher and better than if we hadn't been leeching. They are just like mosquitoes—they suck out all the bad blood and leave the good, and that's why, I suppose, we feel so good after a month's work in the swamp. I think we'd all have malaria down in this wet place if it wasn't for the leeches. No man could wade through such a mudhole without getting malaria unless something helped him."

His farm yields 500,000 leeches a year, and the price is 20 or 30 cents for 100, giving an annual income of \$1,000 to the family. The market is New York or Philadelphia, where the leeches are distributed to the trade.

Half a century ago this would have been a great business, but the belief in leeches has fallen off in this country. Europe clings to the practice, and Paris consumes 3,000,000 leeches yearly, while London finds use for over 7,000,000 a year.

James Partit or his boys, when wading, discovered the presence of the leeches in his swamps. He looked up the subject and decided that he would supply the American market, which hitherto had depended on Europe. He found that buyers preferred the Hungarian fellow of olive green without spots, or else the German leech, with dark green body spotted below with black. He got a few specimens and put them in the pond. They multiplied rapidly after their enemies, the water snakes, were exterminated, and soon the first leech pond in the country was established. The young are ready for market in about a year, but reproduction takes three years. The average life of a leech is 15 or 20 years. Usually a healthy man can fish in the swamp four or five hours without losing enough blood to exhaust him. The leech has three jaws and from 20 to 90 teeth. When these get going, in a short time the leech will swallow five times his weight in blood.

All this is more pleasant than the practice elsewhere about New York of fattening leeches for the market on decrepit old horses which have been condemned to the boneyard.—New York Press.

GETTING PATENTS.

The Discoverers Are Not Usually the Ones to Reap the Reward.

If you look back on the history of human progress, you will find that none of the great epoch making inventions has ever been patented. The man who lit the first fire—whether Prometheus or the party from whom he stole the idea—did not get a patent for it. Neither did the man who made the first wheel, in every sense one of the most revolutionary inventions in the history of man. The same thing may be said of the invention of soap, candles, gun powder, umbrellas and the mariner's compass, or, to come down to our own day, of the steam engine and the electric telegraph.

Patents are mostly concerned with small mechanical details and improvements—it may be in the application of steam and electricity—and by means of these patents enormous profits have been secured to second rate inventors, but the great ideas and discoveries which underlie these details have been given to the world gratis.

There is a general notion that if you did not protect inventions by means of patents inventors would cease to invent and material progress would come to a standstill. But history does not bear this out in the least. Men with great mechanical gifts do not exercise them solely with a view to commercial profit any more than astronomers search the heavens for new worlds with an eye to registering patents and floating companies on the results of their discoveries.—London Truth.

Sorrow's Recompense.

"Yes," sighed Mary, queen of Scots, "my life has been a very unhappy one. And yet," she added, with a gleam of gratitude in her eye, "I have always had something to be thankful for. No one has ever called me Mamie."—Chicago Tribune.

Veal Balls.

Two ounces of beef suet, 2 ounces of veal, the yolks of a raw and a boiled egg, a small onion, pepper, salt, mace, nutmeg and lemon peel to the taste. Beat them all well together. Fry and serve in gravy.

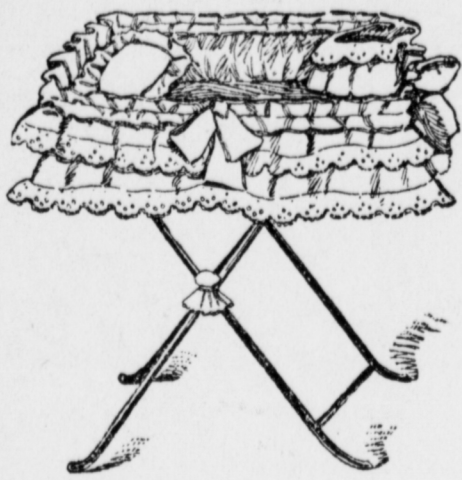
FOR THE BABY'S USE.

SOME NURSERY FITMENTS BORROWED FROM THE ENGLISH.

Dainty Fabrics in Pleasing Colors—Model Cots and Baskets, With Minute Directions For Draping the Same—Bedspread and Canopy of Silk.

Nowadays the shops are full of charming fabrics of pleasing colors. Perhaps none of these attracts the mother's eye to the same extent as do the linens which are made in all sorts of pretty colorings. The shades of pink are quite ideal. There are also a beautiful green, a bright canary yellow, a sand colored linen, and varieties of heliotrope and blue that lend themselves to all purposes.

Naturally enough, most mothers decide, despite the long list of so called new shades, that the hue known as "baby blue" is quite the prettiest of all. It certainly is admirably suited to the little people's frocks and has been suc-



THE BABY'S BASKET.

cessfully employed as the decoration of baby cots and baskets. Charming illustrations are afforded in some nursery fitments of English manufacture, but so simple any American mother can easily duplicate them.

One of these models is a baby cot standing on white enameled mounts. The baby blue linen employed in draping it is embroidered with swallows in white and blue flax, the blues merging from deep indigo to pale ciel, and it is further trimmed with blue and white handmade pillow lace manufactured of flax thread. The curtains, the flounce surrounding the hammock portion of the cot and the little cover correspond in style, and bows of blue ribbon give a pretty finish to all. The flounce has a couple of rows of lace just eased on.

Corresponding with the baby cot described is a dainty basket, also mounted on a white enamel standard and dedicated to the requirements of the young person's toilet. Like the cot, this basket is draped with "baby blue" linen, also embroidered with swallows and trimmed with lace. Two inner corners are fitted with pockets, the remaining two with pin cushions. The edge of the basket is prettily finished with a ruche of linen pulled on, and the flounce has, in accordance with the style of the cot, a couple of rows of lace. The linen cover to lay on the top of the basket is embroidered with birds to match the general get up of the set.

When convenient to do so, both cot and basket may be mounted on casters, which render their being moved about with greater ease. A baby's set in linen is a pleasing change from the ordinary muslin and sateen arrangements. Moreover, the linen is far more durable and washes so well that it is really an eco-



COT IN BABY BLUE LINEN.

nomical investment. Another style of decorating a cot and basket is with pink linen embroidered with marguerites, and this is quite as pretty in its way.

A pleasing spread for a baby's bed may be made of rose colored silk, the canopy, of course, being of the same delicate material. Another dainty spread is of india mull powdered with forgetmenots done in silk embroidery floss.

ALICE VARNUM.

Painting Photographs.

In painting photographs in water colors a little gum water and ox gall are generally used, says The Art Interchange. Some colorists add a little carbonate of soda to the water, but this has a tendency to affect the colors. Rubbing the surface with india rubber is also resorted to, and, again, many painters, after having dampened the print in water, simply lick the surface of the photograph with the tongue and apply the color while the surface is wet. Still another method is to coat the surface of the photograph with a weak solution of isinglass containing a few drops of alcohol. In any case the surface should be damp from being soaked in wa-

before applying colors. A solution gum arabic is used; also a solution of 4 ounces of Russian glue, with the same quantity of white soap dissolved in 8 pints of hot water, to which is added 2 ounces of powdered alum and an ounce of ox gall.

A HUMAN BUTTERFLY.

Startling Costume In Which a San Francisco Woman Appeared.

The recent announcement that Mrs. Frederick Castle, formerly Miss Ella O'Brien of Alameda, Cal., had deserted her husband in Chicago and become high priestess of the Koresnan unity, has revived interest in the career of that fascinating and eccentric young woman.

The reappearance of Mrs. Castle, formerly Miss O'Brien, recalls to the memory of her acquaintances an incident of her history which first brought her into public attention. Miss O'Brien was respected by the members of the school department and its patrons for her cleverness in imparting knowledge. The young people with whom she associated were on pleasure bent, and stories were circulated of midnight champagne suppers and select parties.

Once a masquerade ball was held at Harmony hall which was a very swell affair. Everybody was there, including Miss O'Brien and her set. There were many daring innovations in the way of costumes, some of which were conspicuous because of the richness and quantity of the material of which they were composed. Then there were costumes which were mainly conspicuous by lack of material. Miss O'Brien wore one of these. Dame Fashion had theretofore controlled her attire, but upon this occasion she burst forth in natural loveliness and appeared as a butterfly. The school authorities began an investigation. The fact was revealed that the butterfly queen was the wife of Frederick Castle. She had been married by contract. She had gained unenviable notoriety and soon after departed.—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

FARMERS' CONGRESS.

Sixteenth Annual Session to Open at Indianapolis Nov. 10.

One week from election day the sixteenth annual session of the Farmers' National congress will assemble in Indianapolis to continue for several days, and according to present indications it will be largely attended. The sharp advance in the price of cereals has furnished to many agriculturists who take an interest in the congress the wherewithal to make the trip from their homes for the purpose of listening to the papers and taking part in the discussions. The present officers of the association are: President, B. F. Clayton of Indianapolis, Ia.; vice presidents, Major G. M. Ryals of Savannah and Colonel J. C. Cunningham of Cunningham, N. C.; secretary, John M. Stahl of Chicago.

The national congress is entirely non-partisan, and is in the nature of a conference of farmers for discussion on matters relating exclusively to farmers and for the recommendation to legislative bodies of such legislation as is beneficial to agricultural interests. At the coming convention the questions of over-production, the advantages of large and of small farms, the relations of millers to farmers, the duty of the national government toward sheep husbandry and kindred subjects will be discussed by leading farmers of the country.—Chicago Post.

OCEAN SIGNAL STATION.

One Will Be Established by the Government Off Nantucket Shoal.

A maritime signal station is to be established by the government off Nantucket shoal, 40 miles out in the Atlantic ocean, in the lane of travel by vessels bound from Europe for New York. With its establishment the station at Fire island will probably cease to be important as the first point on the American coast sighted by shipping bound to New York from the east, from which the agents in New York first hear from their vessels.

The station has long been considered practicable, but the cost of a cable and doubt as to the part the government should play in the enterprise have prevented decisive action heretofore. Orders have been issued by the treasury department directing the transfer of the Nantucket south shoal ship to a point ten miles farther out, where the waves run smoother and the bottom affords better holding ground.—Philadelphia Telegraph.

The Wrong in Circus Going.

The children of a North Side clergyman were discussing the reasons why their father forbade their going to the circus.

"He thinks it's wrong," said one of them, "because it's cruel to the horses to make them go around the ring so fast."

"I don't believe that's the reason," observed another. "It must be because the actors get hurt sometimes."

"I guess he thinks it's wrong," suggested a third, "because you don't learn anything at a circus, and it's a waste of money."

"No, that ain't it," said the youngest. "He thinks it's wicked 'cause it's lots of fun!"—Chicago Tribune.

Monmouth's Road Experiment.

Monmouth township, Warren county, Ill., has completed 3,000 feet of brick pavement, the first hard country road ever put down in the United States. The brick is single course, laid on 6 inches of sand and supported on each side by 2½ feet of crushed stone. The cost will be less than \$5,000 a mile.

A PERFECT POLYGLOT

PECULIAR CASE OF A GRANDDAUGHTER OF EMPEROR MAXIMILIAN.

She Was Arrested In Toledo and Is Surrounded With Mystery—Speaks In Forty-four Languages—Only Twenty-three Years Old—Romantic History Told.

Mrs. William Diamond, more generally known as Pauline Fernandez, "the Spanish woman with a history," was recently tried in the police court at Toledo before a jury for the second time, the first jury having failed to agree on what appears to be a trumped up charge.

The woman has lived in Toledo for some time, and it has been understood that she was a descendant of the nobility of Spain, but she has always been decidedly reticent about talking about herself. Prosecuting Attorney W. T. S. O'Hara, however, has been hunting up her history, and he determined to see what really was in the case.

Enough has been learned positively to warrant the statement that she is a granddaughter of the deposed and late Emperor Maximilian. This personally she refused to confirm or deny, but breaks down every time the subject is broached.

She is known, however, to have confided this fact to a friend, and subsequent investigation bears out the assertion. She speaks 44 dialects, and writes beautifully in Hebrew, English, Spanish, Portuguese and Italian. Expert linguists have tested her in these as well as in Danish, Norwegian, French, German, Greek, Arabic, Moorish, Mosoon, 9 dialects of the west African coast, 7 of the Brazilian empire, and she has been able to speak fluently in several others of the oriental dialects.

Her mother died in Madrid when she was born. Her father was assassinated in his own house in Spain for political reasons when she was but 10 years old. She was stabbed in the face at the time, and still carries the scar at the corner of her left eye.

This caused her to lose her eyesight until she was treated by celebrated oculists of Great Britain, by whom her sight was restored.

Her godparents, with whom she traveled all over the world, managed to gather up about \$100,000 of the old estate, which was turned over to her at the time she married Captain Henry S. Bunker at Olympia, Wash., when she was barely 16 years of age. They separated after three years and four months, when he had secured and squandered much of her fortune.

She gave birth in that time to three pairs of twins, and five of these children are still living, two in Cuba and the others in Madrid, with friends. Bunker died after she had secured a divorce from him. Then she went to Cuba, but soon returned to America again, after having visited Honolulu a few weeks.

When she drifted back to the States, she lived for some time in Boston and then in New York, thence coming to Toledo, where she met and married William M. Diamond, who, she says, secured and hypothecated many of her jewels.

It is known that a casket worth \$10,000 is in one of the pawnshops of the city. Diamond was arrested on the charge of theft and was also accused of attempting to poison his wife. Securing straw bail, he left the country after having secured, it is said by the police officials, a large sum on the jewel casket belonging to his wife.

She has been engaged for some time past in teaching oriental embroidery and the languages. She was very much frightened a short time ago when two well dressed, refined young Spaniards came to Toledo, and remained in hiding until they were gone. It is believed that a powerful influence is back of the prosecution in this case.

Her father's name was Fernandez, and her mother was Maximilian's legitimate daughter. The family, which was originally of Moorish-Spanish lineage, was banished for political reasons. She is now but 23 years old.—Toledo Cor. Boston Journal.

Mr. and Mrs. Dixey Reconciled.

Mr. and Mrs. Henry E. Dixey, who have been separated for the last six years, are once more living together in a flat in New York.

Mr. Dixey himself admitted the truth. He and his wife and their little boy, Harry, he said, were living very happily together up town. He hoped that this would be the end of all his marital difficulties.

It is understood that their affection for their children—Harry, who is at home, and Evangeline, who is at school at the convent at Fort Lee—was what drew Mr. and Mrs. Dixey together again and induced them to let bygones be bygones.

Mrs. Dixey was formerly well known on the stage as Ida Glover. She has been living in retirement, however, for some time.—New York Herald.

Embroidered Suspenders.

"There's no dandy business about it," he said. "It's just plain, hard sense. Since the new woman has made herself so distressingly apparent I have had to have my initials put on nearly everything I wear, so that there would be no excuse for my wife thinking it's hers."—Chicago Post.

Her Trial.

"I am not going to give him up without a trial," said the woman as she instituted proceedings for a divorce.—Richmond Dispatch.

EVENING BULLETIN.

DAILY, EXCEPT SUNDAY.

ROSSER & McCARTHY,
Proprietors.

Subscription Prices of Daily.

One month..... 25 Three months..... 75
Six months..... 1.50 One year..... 3.00

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 7, 1896.

THE New York gold-bug papers are afraid of Bryan even in his defeat. They are already picturing him as the leader of his party in 1900.

SENATOR TELLER is not disheartened over the result. He says the election settled the fact that fully half of the States are for silver. The silver question will continue to be an issue, he says. This campaign of education has been of great benefit to the silver cause.

JUDGE W. B. FLEMING and several others have been dismissed from positions in the Government service at Washington City solely because they made speeches for Bryan or happened to be warm friends of Senator Blackburn. The dismissals are charged to Cleveland and Carlisle. If this charge is true, such action is not calculated to raise these high officials any in the esteem of the American people. The reverse is true.

SYSTEMATIC FRAUD.

How It Was Practiced by Republicans in Newport.

[Enquirer.]

There are charges of Republican frauds over in Newport. Captain John Waters, who was the Democratic challenger in Precinct C, First ward, alleges that a ballot was stolen from the booth during the morning by a voter who came in to vote. When the officers of election counted the ballots Tuesday night, it was discovered that there was one ballot less than had been torn out of the book, substantiating Captain Water's charge of theft. At Precinct A., of the Second ward, Cobb Kirby, the Democratic challenger, refused to allow a man to vote. The fellow had come into the poll, received his ballot from the book, and upon entering the booth pulled another ballot from his pocket. Kirby detected the fellow and captured the ballot. He says it was stamped to vote the straight Republican ticket, and the Democratic Committee believes that after the stolen ballot was delivered to the Republicans, votes were bought, and to insure that they were cast as agreed upon for a money consideration, the stolen ballot was delivered to a voter duly stamped straight Republican, with instructions to deposit it in the ballot box and bring out the blank one received from the Clerk. This one would then be stamped and given to another purchasable person, and thus the endless chain established and continued until broken by the vigilance of Challenger Kirby in the Second ward. The Democrats have no other evidence than the statements of Waters and Kirby, but will seek further proof in hope of securing a conviction of the bribers.

Condensed Testimony.

Chas. B. Hood, Broker and Manufacturer's agent, Columbus, Ohio, certifies Dr. King's New Discovery has no equal as a cough remedy. J. D. Brown, Prop. St. James Hotel, Ft. Wayne, Ind. testifies that he was cured of a cough of two years standing, caused by la grippe, by Dr. King's New Discovery. B. F. Merrill, Baldwinville, Mass., says that he has used and recommended it and never knew it to fail and would rather have it than any doctor, because it always cures. Mrs. Hemming, 222 E. 25th St., Chicago, always keeps it at hand and has no fear of croup, because it instantly relieves. Free trials bottles at J. James Wood's drug store.

CONFESSED TO MURDER.

The Police of Akron, Ohio, Have Made an Important Capture.

AKRON, O., Nov. 7.—William Clark and William Dempsey, arrested here on suspicion Tuesday, made a written confession yesterday that they murdered Joseph Lupineck, a Western Reserve academy student, in Cleveland on the night of Oct. 19. They struck him with a fence picket, intending, they say only to wound and rob him.

They also confess to other robberies and burglaries in Cleveland. Dempsey is 19 and Clark 22. They come of respectable families.

Bryan May Become an Editor.

CHICAGO, Nov. 7.—William J. Bryan may become the editor of a Chicago silver daily. A rumor here in newspaper circles is that W. R. Hearst, owner of the New York Journal and the San Francisco Examiner, will establish a daily here, with Mr. Bryan as editor in chief. It is said the negotiations are already on. Mr. Hearst has already secured the United Press franchise here for an afternoon and morning paper.

Feed the Nerves

Upon pure, rich blood and you need not fear nervous prostration. Nerves are weak when they are improperly and insufficiently nourished. Pure blood is their proper food, and pure blood comes by taking Hood's Sarsaparilla, which is thus the greatest and best nerve tonic. It also builds up the whole system.

Hood's Pills are the favorite family cathartic, easy to take, easy to operate.

ONE CAUSE OF DEFEAT.

Chairman Jones Sizes It Up To a Dot.
Major McKinley's Troubles Only Just Begun.

CHICAGO, ILL., November 5.—Chairman Jones, in discussing the situation late tonight, said:

"What defeated us was the action of large employers in telling their men they need not return to work on Wednesday if McKinley was defeated. This unquestionably lost us thousands of votes, for the man with a wife and little ones can not help being moved by a prospect which threatens to deprive him of work and consequent means of support."

"But we have won a victory just the same, for I do not believe that any political party will dare include the word gold in its platform in 1900. Whatever happens, however, we shall not abandon our fight for silver, which is a just one, and one that is bound to triumph."

"I think it will be the aim of the Republicans to deprive us of an issue on this question, and I firmly believe that Mr. McKinley will bend all his efforts toward the securing of an international agreement."

"He is friendly toward silver. There can be no doubt regarding that. His public record proves that, and if he is confronted with a free silver bill, as I have little doubt he will be, I believe he will sign it."

"I believe, moreover, that before the close of his administration he will stand in about the same relation toward his party that President Cleveland does toward the Democratic party. The Western Republicans will unquestionably urge silver legislation upon him, which, of course, will be bitterly opposed by Eastern Republicans. He can not please one without giving deadly offense to the other, and I think the result will be that he will alienate the Republicans of the East."

THE LONDON PAPERS.

They Are Still Talking of the Late Election and Mr. Bryan's Defeat.

LONDON, November 5.—Pursuing its comments on the result of the Presidential election in the United States, the St. James' Gazette says:

The result is less a triumph than a warning. Should England feel happy if a fantastic idealist, some Keir Hardie or Tom Mann, carried third of her electoral vote of 5,000,000? The vote polled for Bryan is a fiercely emphatic demonstration of discontent with the established order of things.

The Pall Mall Gazette says: The magnificent way in which the Democrats, who are always patriots first and party men afterward, sunk their differences in the face of the common enemy will raise their country to an incalculable extent in the eyes of the world. Mr. McKinley ought to remember this state, and occupy the White House as President of the Nation and not a party.

The Westminster Gazette says: The lesson of Bryanism is a salutary one; if its causes are rightly gauged and cured. It is the handwringing on the wall at the Belshazzar feast of triumphs of plutocracy. If a second protest is made inevitable, the blame will be upon those who caused it.

Thanksgiving Proclamation.

The State or Nation that is unmindful of, or ungrateful for, the blessings bestowed by a merciful God, can not and should not deserve prosperity. To him we owe all that we are and hope to be. He has prevented war and pestilence, filled our granaries, preserved our honor and protected our institutions.

Therefore, the people of Kentucky are requested to assemble at their respective places of worship and to observe Thursday, the 26th day of this month, in thanksgiving for the blessings of the past and present, and in prayer for their continuance in the future.

Done at Frankfort, Ky., on November 5th, in the year of our Lord, 1896, and the 105th year of the Commonwealth.

WILLIAM O. BRADLEY, GOVERNOR.

Did You Ever

Try Electric Bitters as a remedy for your troubles? If not, get a bottle now and get relief. This medicine has been found to be peculiarly adapted to the relief and cure of all female complaints, exerting a wonderful direct influence in giving strength and tone to the organs. If you have loss of appetite, constipation, headache, fainting spells, or are nervous, sleepless, excitable, melancholy or troubled with dizzy spells, electric bitters is the medicine you need. Health and strength are guaranteed by its use. Fifty cents and \$1.00 at J. James Wood's drug store.

Tobacco Crop.

ASHLAND, KY., November 6.—It has finally been agreed by the tobacco raisers of this end of the State that no attention will be paid to the action of the Blue Grass producers, who are endeavoring to prevent a crop next year.

Mothers

Anxiously watch declining health of their daughters. So many are cut off by consumption in early years that there is real cause for anxiety. In the early stages, when not beyond the reach of medicine, Hood's Sarsaparilla will restore the quality and quantity of the blood and thus give good health. Read the following letter:

"It is but just to write about my daughter Cora, aged 19. She was completely run down, declining, had that tired feeling, and friends said she would not live over three months. She had a bad

Cough

and nothing seemed to do her any good. I happened to read about Hood's Sarsaparilla and had her give it a trial. From the very first dose she began to get better. After taking a few bottles she was completely cured and her health has been the best ever since." MRS. ADDIE PECK, 12 Railroad Place, Amsterdam, N. Y.

"I will say that my mother has not stated my case in as strong words as I would have done. Hood's Sarsaparilla has truly cured me and I am now well." CORA PECK, Amsterdam, N. Y.

Be sure to get Hood's, because

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Is the One True Blood Purifier. All druggists, \$1. Prepared only by C. I. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass.

Hood's Pills are purely vegetable, reliable and beneficial. 25c.

THE WEARY CANDIDATE.

I'm tired of making speeches
From Bilville down to Blow,
Of shaking hands with people
From Tipt to Tallyho?
I'm tired of sitting up all night
And tramping round all day,
And, believe me, I don't want to
Hear the old band play.

I'm tired of stumps and platforms,
No matter where they be.
The biggest office in the land
Ain't worth a shuck to me!
I'm tired of talk and torchlights,
And banners brave and gay,
And, believe me, I don't want to
Hear the old band play!

—Frank L. Stanton in Atlanta Constitution.

Almost every man in America has some digestive trouble. When men meet, the greeting usually is, "Well, how are you?" That develops health talk. The man who has no bowel or stomach trouble is almost a curiosity. Trouble is men take no care of themselves. They eat as though they had copper stomachs and bowels of brass. By and by, overworked nature rebels. Then comes headache, nervousness, bad blood, liver and kidney troubles. Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets furnish help for constipation and torpid liver, sick and bilious headache, dizziness, sour stomach, loss of appetite, indigestion, or dyspepsia, a windy belching, "heartburn," pain and distress after eating, and kindred derangements of the liver, stomach and bowels. Accept no substitute.

Haphazard Jottings.

Cut glass pitchers of tankard shape come in a variety of sizes.

A little sperm oil or gum arabic added to boiled starch will be found to effect a great improvement when starched pieces come to be ironed. A little salt should always be put into the starch.

Never put a silk dress or cloak away with dust in the folds or plaits. Shake them well and rub with a piece of flannel or brush with a soft whisk broom.

Bonbon dishes of cut glass are finished with silver rims and handles.

An essential article that should be found in every kitchen is a vegetable brush. Lettuce, spinach, celery and many other vegetables may be cleaned much more readily with one than with the hands.

If a little flour is rubbed over a loaf of cake before icing, it will prevent the frosting from spreading and running off so readily.

In pleasing contrast with the all silver affairs are butter dishes of cut glass enriched with silver bands.

Novelties in German delft have appeared in the popular blue decoration and include ice dishes, biscuit jars, boudoir sets and the like.

The Well Pictured Hall.

"It is best not to flood one's home with pictures. If the house can boast of many rooms, let the mistress use a moderate amount of paintings or etchings in the rooms reserved or most frequented by her guests and allow the individual members of the family freedom to adorn their private rooms as suits best their various tastes. Where the house is smaller and all rooms alike frequented, be careful of the display. You do not want an art gallery, nor do you want a shop effect; therefore confine your display to your library and hall. We cannot in a more cheerful way open our door of welcome to our friends than on a well pictured as well as well arranged hall." So thinks a writer in The Decorator and Furnisher.

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children.

The famous
signature of
Charles H. Fletcher
is on every wrapper.

FIRE INSURANCE.—Duley & Baldwin.

Bright Plaids.

Not too bright, but warm color suggestions the most conservative young woman will admire; twelve styles to show you. Width forty inches, price 75 cents.

A NEW RUG

won't come amiss, perhaps. It's always a welcome addition. Have you seen the 36x 72 Japanese Rug we sell for \$1.39?

JAUNTY JACKETS

and Capes galore, recently received to fill up the depleted stock. Several new styles to show you, each the best of its kind. It makes no difference how much or how little you want to pay for a cloak, we'll show you the very best that can be produced for the money. Ladies' Jackets from \$5.00 to \$15.00. Ladies' Cloth Capes from \$3.50 to \$20.

DRESS GOODS.

Low price and good value is the lever that has lifted this department into its present prominence. Just three items from a full stock. Scotch Novelty, nothing more slightly or serviceable. Have a good assortment in checks and mixtures, ranging in price from, per yard, 25c. to 75c. French Serge, heavy weight, fine finish, black and colors, per yard, 29c. to 75c. Rough effects in full assortment of new fall shades, forty and fifty inches wide, per yard, 75 to \$1.

NOTION NOTES.

Infants' imported knit wool Bootlets, several sizes, 15c. Infants' hand-made knit Jacket, good size, good weight, extra value, 50c. Shetland Wool Fascinators, black, white and colors, 35c. Ice Wool Squares, 34x34, 75c. Chatelaine Bags, imitation alligator, with gusset, 25c. Fancy stamped leather, cloth lined, leather straps and hook, 50c. Combination pocket-book, imitation seal or grained foreign leather, three regular, one tuck and one coin pocket, spring frame, 50c.

D. HUNT & SON.

The Best Dollar

LASTS LONGEST, AND WE GIVE THE
BEST DOLLAR'S WORTH

OUR CHINA AND QUEENSWARE

Are guaranteed to be precisely as represented; the dollars paid for it last because the goods last. We are making special drives on Chamber Sets this week. Call in.

C. D. RUSSELL & CO., "The Chinamen."

Mrs. JEROME WITZEL, aged thirty-three, of Lexington, died Thursday night, after an illness of only a few hours.

Mr. J. J. DEMING, of Forest avenue, has opened a feather renovating and mattress machine in the Gleason property, corner Front and Limestone streets. Call and see him.

MESSRS. DANIEL NORRIS, of Fern Leaf, R. W. Dotson, of Robertson County, F. P. Robertson, of Tilton, and H. W. Hull, of Carlisle, are among the grand jurors at the approaching session of the U. S. Court at Covington.

BOURBON NEWS: "Ben Best, of Cincinnati, and Thomas Best, of Mason County, spent Friday and Saturday at Millersburg with relatives. Thomas Best is a candidate for Sheriff of Mason County, and a better man could not be found in the county for the office."

At the Central Presbyterian Church, preaching to-morrow morning and evening. Sunday school at 9:15 and Y. P. S. C. E. at 6. The morning service will be in the interest of young men. All invited and made welcome. Services will be continued through the week by Rev. Joseph Rennie, of Covington.
W. O. COCHRANE, Pastor.

John R. McLean's Great Newspaper.

Without a single exception, there is beyond doubt no greater or more popular newspaper in the United States than the Cincinnati Enquirer; or a more successful publisher than its proprietor, Mr. John R. McLean. The old-time prices for the Daily Enquirer have been maintained, and its circulation largely increased each year; hard times and cheaper journals failing to arrest its onward march and high appreciation of the public for its true worth and merit.

The Weekly Enquirer at beginning of the campaign year was offered at 50 cents a year, and its circulation increased by the addition of over 200,000 new subscribers; the most substantial and coveted testimonial a publisher could desire.

When asked for the secret of such success, Mr. McLean frankly answers: The Enquirer has no opinions to force upon its patrons, it simply prints the facts and tells the truth that the reader may form his own opinions. By maintaining the price of the paper, more news and greater variety can be furnished, and every class of business interests catered to, which a cheaper journal cannot afford.

The very liberal support given the Enquirer by the public at large, makes it incumbent upon the management to serve it faithfully with zeal and enterprise in minor matters as well as those of greater magnitude.

ANNOUNCEMENT.

FOR SHERIFF.

WE are authorized to announce T. L. BEST as a candidate for Sheriff at the November election, 1897, subject to the action of the Democratic party.

FOR CONSTABLE.

WE are authorized to announce BRUCE T. LYONS as a Democratic candidate for Constable in the Eighth Magisterial district composed of Orangeburg, Plumville and Dieterich precincts.

WE are authorized to announce M. W. BECAETT as an independent candidate for the office of Constable in the Eighth Magisterial district, composed of Orangeburg, Plumville and Dieterich's precincts, at the approaching November election.

WANTED.

WANTED—Subscribers for the Ladies' Home Journal. Apply to MISS LUCY C. LEE, 28 East Third street.

WANTED—To loan on improved real estate \$1,000 for 5½ years at guaranteed net cost of only \$310, or for 10 years at \$195, and other sums in proportion. A. E. COLE & SON.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—Guaranteed 8 per cent. bonds, running 10 years or less; coupons payable semi-annually at First National Bank of Maysville, Ky. A. E. COLE & SON.

FOR SALE—House and four lots at a bargain. Easy terms. Apply to FRANK DEVINE, 9-dft.

FOR RENT.

FOR RENT—A dwelling containing four rooms and kitchen on Lindsay street. For terms apply to MRS. MARY COX. 6-10t

FOR RENT—Four desirable rooms on Court street, second floor. SALLEE & SALLEE, attorneys. 8-dft

FOR RENT—The house and shop at Tuckahoe, Ky. Is the best stand in the country for a good smith and wood-workman. Call on or address J. J. HAGGERTY, Tuckahoe, Ky. 12ft

PERSONAL.

—Miss Lida Frazee, of Minerva, is the guest of her cousin, Miss Blanch Darnell, of Millersburg.

—Covington Commonwealth: "Mrs. T. J. Chenoweth, of Maysville, is visiting Mrs. Mollie Pearce, of West Fifth street."

—Mr. Pickett Oldham, son of Mr. and Mrs. G. W. Oldham, returned home Wednesday after a week's visit to his friend, Miss Hattie Caywood, of Oak Woods.

Lightning Hot Drops—

What a Funny Name!

Very True, but It Kills All Pain.

Sold Everywhere. Every Day—

Without Relief, There is No Pay!

Maysville Retail Market.

GREEN COFFEE—# lb.	21	@25
MOLASSES—new crop, # gallon.	50	@60
Golden Syrup.	85	@40
Sorghum, fancy new.	48	@35
SUGAR—Yellow, # lb.	4	@4
Extra C, # lb.	5	
A, # lb.	5	
Granulated, # lb.	5	
Powdered, # lb.	7	
New Orleans, # lb.	5	
TEAS—# lb.	50	@1 00
COAL OIL—Headlight, # gallon.	10	
BACON—Breakfast, # lb.	10	
Cleatsides, # lb.	7	@8
Hams, # lb.	11	@12
Shoulders, # lb.	8	
SKANS—# gallon.	12	@15
BUTTER—# lb.	12	@15
CHICKENS—Each.	15	@20
EGGS—# dozen.	15	@15
LOUR—Limestone, # barrel.	5	@5 00
Old Gold, # barrel.	6	@5
Maysville Fancy, # barrel.	4	@50
Mason County, # barrel.	4	@50
Roller King, # barrel.	5	@50
Magnolia, # barrel.	6	@50
Blue Grass, # barrel.	4	@25
Graham, # sack.	12	@15
ONIONS—# peck.	25	
POTATOES—# peck, new.	10	
HONEY—# lb.	15	@15
HOMINY—# gallon.	15	
MEAL—# peck.	15	
LARD—# pound.	8	@8

OFFICIAL FIGURES.

Bryan's Plurality In Mason 123, and Thomas' 154—The Palmer and Levering Vote.

The official count of the vote of Mason County was made Friday by Judge Hutchins, Sheriff Jefferson and County Clerk Cochran. The McKinley and Bryan vote in the tabulated result is the vote polled by the first elector on each ticket. Some of the electors received a few more votes than others on the same ticket. Bryan's majority, it will be seen, is 123 instead of 117, and Thomas' 154 instead of 152. The table elsewhere shows the official result.

Bryan's official plurality in Fleming is 76, and Thomas' 63.

Following is the total vote of each of the electors on the Republican and Dem-

cratic tickets, as shown by the official count:

REPUBLICAN.				
S. K. Kash.....	2575			
O. S. Deming.....	2564			
W. S. Mason.....	2 63			
Geo. W. Towery.....	2563			
J. Frank Taylor.....	2563			
J. S. R. Wedding.....	2563			
Chas. F. Stiglitz.....	2563			
David R. Wallace.....	2563			
John L. Bosley.....	2563			
N. D. Miles.....	2563			
J. B. Wilhoit.....	2563			
H. S. Howes.....	2563			
H. G. Trimble.....	2563			
DEMOCRATIC.				
W. B. Smith.....	2698			
James P. Tarvin.....	2682			
J. C. Flournoy.....	2683			
Henry F. Turner.....	2682			
W. R. Browder.....	2681			
Gus Brown.....	2681			
Wallace McKay.....	2682			
Harvey Myers.....	2681			
Robert B. Franklin.....	2682			
Robert J. Breckinridge.....	2682			
W. G. Ramsay.....	2682			
Thos. J. Wells.....	2681			
Henry Beauchamp.....	2681			

PRECINCTS.

	McKinley	Bryan	Levering	Palmer	Pugh	Thomas
Maysville No. 1.....	121	80	1	1	113	88
Maysville No. 2.....	152	115	...	2	144	123
Maysville No. 3.....	84	116	...	6	85	121
Maysville No. 4.....	165	140	2	...	161	140
Maysville No. 5.....	201	129	...	...	195	134
Maysville No. 6.....	163	78	1	...	159	86
Plugtown.....	78	150	1	2	75	154
Dover.....	88	169	4	2	89	166
Minerva.....	47	102	...	1	49	102
Fern Leaf.....	74	106	1	...	74	106
Germantown.....	65	123	4	...	66	122
Murphysville.....	145	113	...	...	145	115
Sardis.....	136	118	7	4	139	121
West Mayslick.....	156	135	8	2	159	137
East Mayslick.....	79	121	3	1	90	115
Helena.....	68	127	2	5	72	124
Lewisburg.....	112	216	1	1	113	208
Washington.....	203	120	1	...	202	119
Hilltop.....	95	125	1	3	96	126
Dieterich's.....	126	93	1	1	123	94
Plumville.....	114	58	...	...	113	57
Orangeburg.....	100	164	4	1	101	159
Total.....	2575	2698	42	32	2563	2717
		2575				2563
Majority.....		123				154

RIVER NEWS.

Contract Let For a New Pittsburg and Cincinnati Packet.

The Cincinnati Marine Railway Company has secured the contract for the building of the new steamer of the Pittsburg and Cincinnati Packet Line, and work will commence at once. The new boat will be finished in time for the spring and summer business. This steamer will be the largest, finest and fastest of her class ever built for the upper river trade, as a glance at her dimensions will show. Length, 235 feet; beam, 44 feet; depth of hold, 6 feet; carrying capacity when fully loaded, 1,400 tons. The machinery will be of a new and improved type, and the power will be the greatest ever placed in a packet boat of this dimension on the Ohio River. The cabin will be what is termed a full length one, and finished and furnished in the general style of elegance for which this line is noted, and the management of the line promises that in this steamer they will surpass if possible the magnificent steamer Virginia, which was built by the same firm of contractors last year, and the Virginia is unquestionably the finest boat of her class plying the waters of the western rivers. The estimated cost of the new boat is \$65,000. The name has not been selected as yet, but will shortly be announced.

Big rise in the Kanawha.
Rising slowly at this point.
Seven feet at Pittsburg Friday at noon and rising.
The Dick Brown will have a new cabin put on soon.
Bonanza for Pomeroy and Hudson for Pittsburg to-night.

Over eight feet at Hinton and about ten feet at Charleston yesterday.

The Silver Wave passed up last evening with the disabled M. P. Wells in tow, en route to Portsmouth where the repairs will be made.

Towboatmen between Cincinnati and Pomeroy claim that business has become so dull and competition so sharp between the points named, that the regular 10,000 bushel coal barges are towed the round trip from the mouth of Kanawha, 408 miles, for \$35. At the close of the war towboats got \$200 for what they receive but \$35 for now.

Miss Emma E. Shriver is already announced as an applicant for the postmastership at Manchester.

Bucklen's Arnica Salve.

The best salve in the world for cuts, bruises, sores, ulcers, salt rheum, fever sores, tetter, chapped hands, chilblains, corns, and all skin eruptions, and positively cures piles, or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box. For sale by J. James Wood.

Flags, lanterns and McKinley lithographs at John O'Keefe's.

William H. Thompson, of Poplar Flat, Lewis County, gets an additional pension.

Sam T. Collins and Miss Hattie L. Belt, of Fleming, will be married November 19th.

Mike Weaver, of the Minerva neighborhood, has lost fifty of his drove of seventy hogs from cholera.

At the Church of the Nativity to-morrow services will be: Sunday school at 9:30 a. m.; Morning Prayer and Sermon at 10:30; Evening Prayer at 4.

Free turnpikes carried in Madison County by a majority of 2,023. Many forgot to vote on the question or the majority would have been double.

The main room of the Christian Church will be re-opened to-morrow for public worship and all the members are urged to be present. The public cordially invited.

SERVICES in the First Presbyterian Church to-morrow morning at 10:30. Mission Sabbath school in the German Church at 2:30. Church Sabbath school at 9:30 o'clock. Westminster Society of Christian Endeavor at 6:15. Evening services at 7 o'clock.

FLORA, the twelve-year-old daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Richard Molen, died last night at 7 o'clock at the home of the family, 204 Vine street. She had been ill about fifteen weeks, from a complication of diseases. The funeral occurs Sunday at 2 p. m. at the residence, with services by Rev. Father Diemer. Burial at Washington. The parents have the sympathy of their friends in their bereavement.

CHRISTIAN Church, S. D. Dutcher pastor. Sunday school at 9:30 a. m., J. T. Kackley, Superintendent. Preaching both morning and evening. Subject at 10:45 a. m., "The Dignity of the Christian's Calling." Subject 7 p. m., "The Authority of the Word." Christian Endeavor at 6 p. m. The services will hereafter be held in the main room of the church. There will be preaching each evening next week at 7 o'clock. The public cordially invited to attend all of these services.

A Rare Specimen.

Mr. Geo. R. Gill recently found in the drift near the Infirmary grounds a rare archaeological specimen. It is of hard stone, oval in shape and on one side has the representation of a human face. On the opposite side it has a lot of well drilled holes. Mr. Gill sent the stone to Dr. T. E. Pickett who promptly placed it in the historical library rooms. There are many conjectures as to the origin and use of this queer specimen, and those interested in such matters should call at the library and see it.

Y. M. C. A.

The Week of Prayer, Beginning To-morrow, Will Be Observed by the Local Association—The New Rooms.

The members and friends of the Y. M. C. A. throughout this country and other lands will unite in observing the second week of November, commencing to-morrow, as a season of special prayer on behalf of young men and all agencies used to reach and help them. In common with others the local association will observe this season first by devoting the afternoon rally to earnest prayer for and consideration of the great and varied work that is being done for young men everywhere. Mr. A. D. Cole will have charge and at least six or seven of the association members will give a brief and interesting account of the various departments of the Y. M. C. A., including the work for college students, railroad men, non-English speaking men, Indians, colored men, and other special lines of effort made under the supervision of the International Committee of Young Men's Christian Associations, which has its headquarters at New York City.

Dr. P. G. Smoot will render solos, and good singing by the audience may be expected. The opening song service begins at 3 o'clock. The local pastors and their churches have very kindly consented to cooperate with the young men of the association in the observance of the week of prayer. Several of the pastors will preach special sermons to-morrow morning on the importance of definite work for and by young men. They have also invited the association to send two young men from its membership to the mid-week church services on Wednesday and Thursday evenings next, to speak briefly of what is being done for the young men of our land by the Young Men's Christian Association.

During the past two weeks rapid progress has been made in the work of altering and improving the new rooms of the Zweigart block for the future occupancy of the local association. The Committee on Furnishings met Thursday afternoon and adopted, subject to the approval of the President, a list of needed furnishings, including a gymnasium outfit, and first-class bathing facilities. These will be ordered and secured by the committee within the next month.

Mr. H. E. Rosevear, of Louisville, Ky., State Secretary of the Y. M. C. A., was in the city on Thursday most of the day, consulting with the local association officers and giving helpful advice relative to the furnishing of the new quarters.

The Membership Committee will meet Monday evening, previous to the monthly gathering of the Directors, to approve applications for membership. If you haven't sent in your name and the requisite fee, please do so before Monday evening.

WASN'T ALLOWED A VOTE.

And it is Said Brown Now Wants Heavy Damages—Trouble at Mt. Carmel.

Flemingsburg Times-Democrat: "R. A. Brown, of Mt. Carmel, went to Covington some six weeks ago to live while attending medical college in Cincinnati. As to his intention as residence we, of course, know nothing, but as he had previously been appointed Clerk of the election in his precinct and was absent, J. H. DeBell went before Judge Boone and made an affidavit that he had left the county, whereupon C. F. DeBell was appointed Clerk in his place.

"On Tuesday Brown came in to vote and demanded a ballot, which was refused by two of the officials, J. B. Farrow and Charles A. King, on the ground that he had removed and lost his residence thereby. We learn later that he has filed suit in U. S. Court at Covington, claiming \$10,000 damages from Messrs. Farrow and King for their refusal to allow him to vote."

Compliment to a Maysville Young Lady.

Miss Suzanne Hall, a pupil of Ward Seminary, Nashville, Tenn., was called upon to take charge of a class in music and a class in elocution, during the absence of the regular teachers of these classes from the seminary for several days. She discharged the duties with credit to herself and satisfaction to the faculty. A nice compliment to a worthy girl. Miss Hall's many friends will join us in extending to her our hearty congratulations.

An Important Difference.

To make it apparent to thousands, who think themselves ill, that they are not afflicted with any disease, but that the system simply needs cleansing, is to bring comfort home to their hearts, as a costive condition is easily cured by using Syrup of Figs. Manufactured by the California Fig Syrup Company only, and sold by all druggists.

GET READY FOR WINTER

And in making your preparations don't forget that we have some exceptional BARGAINS. Among them we mention the following:

CAPES for \$3.75, \$4.50, \$5.00, \$7.50 and \$10.00.

JACKETS, \$4.00, \$5.00, \$7.50 and \$10.00.

BLANKETS from \$1.50 to \$7.50 per pair.

Good warm Underwear for both ladies and men at 25c. and 50c. per piece.

Union Suits for ladies and children at 50c.

A full line of Hosiery and Gloves for men, women and children at from 10c. per pair up.

Browning & Co

GREAT UNDERVALUE SALE OF

SUMMER FOOTWEAR!

Men's Light Tan Russia Bals, former price.....\$4 50, now \$3 00
Men's Chocolate Russia Bals, former price..... 5 00, now 3 50
Men's Tan and Red Russia Bals, former price..... 3 50, now 2 35
Men's Red Russia Bals, former price..... 1 75, now 1 25
Boys' Red Russia Bals, former price..... 2 25, now 1 50
Boys' Chocolate Russia Bals, former price..... 2 00, now 1 40
Boys' Tan Russia Bals, former price..... 1 85, now 1 00
Boys' Red Russia Bals, former price..... 1 75, now 1 00
Youths' Tan Russia Bals, former price..... 1 75, now 1 00
Women's Tan and Chocolate Oxford Ties, former price..... 3 50, now 1 25
Misses and Children's Colored Shoes and Sandals at 25 per cent. off. You will find nothing but fresh goods in the above lots, and the newest styles, all high grades, FOR CASH ONLY.

F. B. RANSON & CO.

FRESH oysters, can and bulk, at Martin Bros'.

BUCKWHEAT and pancake flour.—Cal-houn's.

TAYLOR ALEXANDER, of this city, has been granted a pension.

FRANK W. LANDER is announced as a Democratic candidate for Jailer in Fleming County.

CALL and see the new feather mattress made by J. J. Deming, corner Limestone and Front streets.

CHENOWETH'S Cough Syrup will relieve your cough, or money refunded. Price 25c. and 50c. per bottle.

C. F. WEAVER, of Ashland, is already spoken of as a prospective applicant for the office of U. S. Marshal.

For pure spices of all kinds call on Henry W. Ray, successor to Theo. C. Power, next door to postoffice.

I AM receiving fancy New York apples in carload lots. Stock fine. Good keepers, and prices reasonable. R. B. LOVELL.

MASSAS at St. Patrick's Church to-morrow at 7:30, 9 and 10:30 a. m. Sunday school at the usual hours. Vespers and benediction at 3 p. m.

HARRY VAUGHN, the well-known ball-player of Cincinnati, had \$1,200 bet on the result of the election in Kentucky. He hasn't been sleeping very well since Tuesday.

THE Welsbach burner consumes half the gas and gives three times the light an old-time burner does. See Ballenger, the jeweler, who will give prompt attention to all orders.

CARDS are out for the wedding of Jno. L. Gray and Miss Emma Dicky, daughter of A. S. Dickey, Esq., of Hilltop, Fleming County, at the home of the bride's father, November 12.

Your old feathers can be converted into a mattress which is much softer and more comfortable than one you can buy of any other material. Call and see them made, at Front and Limestone streets. J. J. DEMING.

MESSRS. P. M. SAMUEL, of Poplar Plains, R. E. L. Wilson, of Greenup, M. L. McDowell, of Mt. Olivet, C. D. McCartney, of Wallingford, Fleming County, and J. T. Templeton, of Carlisle, are among the petit jurors at the approaching term of the U. S. Court at Covington.

THE Washington Fire Company, at their regular meeting last night, tendered a vote of thanks to Messrs. C. D. Russell, C. H. Frank and David Dye, managers of the opera house, for their successful arrangements for announcing the election news November 3rd, which yielded the company a handsome sum.

WOMEN who are weak and nervous, who have no appetite and cannot sleep, find strength and vigor in Hood's Sarsaparilla.

White Kid

Strap Sandals!

J. HENRY PECOR.

ABERDEEN, OHIO.

Elva Perry is quite ill with pneumonia. Mrs. David Cheesman made a flying business trip to Cincinnati Tuesday.

David Charles, of Manchester, is visiting his daughter, Mrs. J. L. Schlitz.

Thos. McDaniel and family arrived this week from Osborne, Ohio, to visit relatives.

Mrs. Hurd has returned to Hiett after several days visit to her sister, Mrs. John Shelton.

Prof. Griffith and family, of Ellsberry, took supper with the family of C. C. Waite Saturday.

Dave Carrigan and family, of Hiett, spent several days this week with the family of J. H. King.

Walter Lafferty and wife, of Covington, were guests of Mrs. Lafferty's brother, W. B. Furnier, this week.

Miss Bettie Sherbon, one of Robinson County's teachers, spent Saturday with the family of Wm. Clephane.

Rev. Brown and family, of Cottageville, are visiting Mrs. Brown's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Fred Dietrich, Sr.

Bert McMillen and wife, of West Union, are guests of Mrs. McMillen's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Hutsell.

C. B. Sutton, who has been on the sick list for several weeks, was able to be at the polls Tuesday to cast his vote for McKinley.

Misses Maggie and Lydia Childs, Katie Bierley and Mr. Will Sproemberg, of Maysville, were calling on friends at this place Sunday.

Mrs. Jennie Gilbert left Wednesday for her home at Portsmouth after a pleasant visit to relatives. She was accompanied by her cousin, G. K. Midgall, who will assist his brother T. E. on several jobs of painting.

REVIVAL services will be commenced to-morrow at the Third street M. E. Church and will continue through next week. All are cordially invited.

ACCIDENT ins. tickets. W. R. WARDER.

LADIES WHO SUFFER

From any complaint peculiar to their sex—such as Profuse, Painful, Suppressed or Irregular Menstruation—are soon restored to health by

Bradfield's Female Regulator

It is a combination of remedial agents which has been used with the greatest success for more than twenty-five years, and known to act specifically with and on the organs of Menstruation, and recommended for such complaints only. It never fails to give relief and restore the health of the suffering woman. It should be taken by the girl just budding into womanhood when Menstruation is scant, Suppressed, Irregular or Painful, and all delicate women should use it, as its tonic properties have a wonderful influence in toning up and strengthening her system by driving through the proper channels all impurities.

THE BRADFIELD REGULATOR CO., ATLANTA, GA. SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

A BICYCLE CABINET.

A Handsome Piece of Furniture Designed by a Woman.

Nowadays, when bicycles have become a part and parcel of our household belongings, the difficulty of disposing of them in townhouses becomes quite a serious matter. In the country and the suburbs they can easily be kept in some convenient shed or stable. But when the accommodation is limited, as in flats, the question of housing them gives more trouble. They are not a tidy addition to a lobby, and yet they must stand somewhere; so, many people are reduced to leaving them at one of the wheeling clubs for want of a proper place at home.

It is rather surprising that our inventors have not before this devised an arrangement of some sort for their convenient disposal and protection. Moreover, a greater necessity for their concealment has arisen since the advent of the bicycle thief. The pretended vender



CABINET FOR BICYCLE.

of all kinds of wares, who used to attempt to gain entrance to our reception rooms, with an eye to silver and curios, now contents himself with the entrance hall and the chance of slipping away with the valued and valuable bike; so it behooves all worthy knights of the wheel—and dames as well—to guard their beloved steed from eyes profane.

And now an ingenious English woman has designed a cabinet for the bicycle in the form of a hall table and hatstand. This cabinet can be made of any wood and finished to suit any style or color. The sunken panels are filled in with Japanese leather paper, both in the doors and on each side of the mirror back. All the ordinary requirements of the entrance hall are supplied, but naturally the interior required a good deal of skillful arrangement to afford the greatest amount of accommodation with the least possible space. A bicycle, unfortunately, cannot be got into anything short of six feet in length and requires delicate maneuvering as regards height.

The flap in the cabinet above the opening doors is hinged, to throw back, so that the bicycle can go in without any alteration of the handle bars, which will be doubtless a great recommendation to many. Then the floor is fitted with grooves and draws out altogether, to be used as a "home trainer," while in its proper place in the cabinet it serves to keep the bicycle in position. There is plenty of room inside for all the bicycle belongings, as well as the cleaning apparatus. If a professional cleaner is employed, everything is ready to his hand, while he need not come into the house beyond the entrance hall.

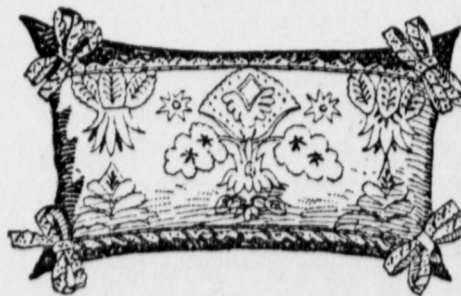
The style of the cabinet can be altered to agree with other furniture, if strict accordance be insisted upon.

Fruit Creams of Former Days.

To those old enough to remember the fruit creams of former days there always seems to be something lacking in the modern creams, delicate though these may be. The reason of this is that the gelatin, with which these latter are almost always mixed to save the prolonged whipping, destroys both the fresh flavor and the velvety crispness obtained by the simpler, if more fatiguing, process of whipping together the sweetened fruit juice and the cream. The right way is to obtain the fruit juice and sweeten it well. If this is omitted, the cream will pretty certainly curdle. Next stir it into sufficient cream for the juice to color and flavor nicely, and then whip the whole together till of the proper consistency.

Desirable Oblong Cushion.

The removable band is the especial feature that recommends this oblong cushion. It is in cream linen, on which are outlined conventional flowers and



CUSHION WITH REMOVABLE BAND.

foliage in washing silks, with a scalloped edge of washing lace. The case may be of satin linen or tapestry, filled with down, and the band is fastened to it with large ribbon bows.

A Simple White Soup.

Three large potatoes, 2 turnips, a parsnip and 2 white onions, all to be boiled together until tender enough to rub through a colander. To the puree obtained from these add a seasoning of pepper, celery salt and pinch of mace, a teaspoonful of fine white bread crumbs and 1½ pints of boiling milk. Stir over the fire until this boils, and, if too thick, add a little boiling water.

AT THE PIANO.

Benefits Derived From the Playing of Duets—Value of Writing Lessons.

A teacher, writing to The Etude, says:

I always use easy duets with pupils every lesson for a few minutes of sight reading. I think there is nothing so helpful. A teacher once remarked sarcastically, "It's easy to keep up your practice if you play duets with your pupils." Well, it is a benefit. But are there not many advantages to the scholar? What better proof than Emery's piano method, and, later, the fine new method of Landon. In many of these duet playing is introduced almost from the beginning. Duets with pupils might be compared to the harnessing of a young, fractious horse with an old, steady one. There will be some floundering around for awhile, but the younger soon learns how easy it is to work when both step and keep time together.

Stuttering, or making notes over, is also prevented. While playing the primo, the letters above the staff become more familiar, causing the pupil also to read two trebles. Playing the secundo helps the mind to retain the low bass notes, while two basses are read together.

Surely it gives new life to the young pupil, imagining, as they seem to do, that the whole pleasing performance proceeds from their own little fingers alone. Then there are other benefits. If the teacher holds a correct hand, the pupil copies it. If he raises the hands at the rests, the pupil is prompted to do the same. If the habit is throwing out the elbows, a few thumps against the teacher will cure this.

Before pieces are half worked up pupils wish to get the finishing touches on, while if they were painting a picture the teacher would simply say, "You can't expect me to touch up the foliage or show you how when you have no branches to the trees, or expect the last touches on the clouds with no background filled in for the sky."

Are writing lessons necessary? Certainly. Writing page after page of letters above and below the staff—writing lessons in note value, rests, staccato touches, all kinds of time, signatures, scales, etc.

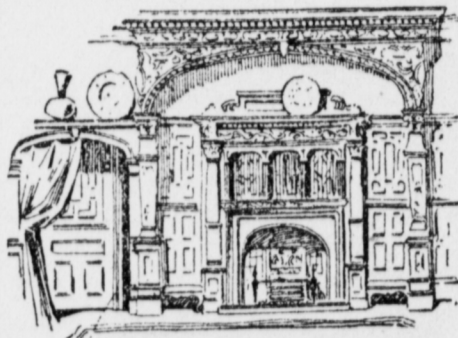
A patron found fault because I had already given her child "five lessons and not a scale yet." It is so natural for some little folk to hold pretty curved fingers that scales can be given at once, but I fail to see the benefit of much scale work with fingers that turn up like sled runners. Surely the first point of each finger should be trained to bend outward while the thumb is held down before the latter can pass freely under with profit.

INTERIOR FITMENTS.

This Leading Feature in Decoration Wonderfully Transforms a House.

The term fitments is most comprehensive, including, as it does, paneling, archways, overdoors, window seats, bookcases and cupboards, in addition to fitted furniture for bedrooms, libraries and rooms of every description. They have become quite a leading feature in modern decorations, being used with most of the prevailing styles, and by their kindly aid, combined with judicious management, an ugly square room may be transformed beyond recognition.

All kinds of wood are employed for fitments—oak, mahogany, walnut, pine and the modest bamboo—and each may



FITMENT FOR A DINING ROOM.

produce a good effect if appropriately applied. Oak and mahogany look best in dining room, library or hall, while walnut and painted pine are suitable for drawing room or bedroom.

Archways are a simple fitment used always with Moorish decorations, and they are also a pretty addition when used between two rooms, in place of folding doors and nicely draped with handsome curtains.

The overdoor is an immense improvement to dining room or hall, as it lends importance to the entrance and renders the squareness of the opening less noticeable. In the same way the window seat gives an air of comfort to both sitting room and hall, and no other fitment is so easy of construction. All that is required is to have the seat sufficiently wide to form a comfortable lounge and the cushions well upholstered.

Perhaps the most universal fitment has been the so-called "cozy corner," of which little is now heard.

Fitted bookcases are both decorative and useful, welcome and apropos in almost any room and quite essential in a library. Some are fitted from floor to ceiling, while others go only half way, forming a sort of dado, and are finished with a shelf ledge, useful for the display of a few choice ornaments. Among other most useful fitments are cupboards, and these, again, can be made of any kind of wood and take up their position in hall or bedroom.

Many libraries are now furnished with fitted furniture. The mantelpiece, bookshelves, writing table and window seat are so arranged that a part of one piece often goes to form part of the next. The same with bedrooms. The

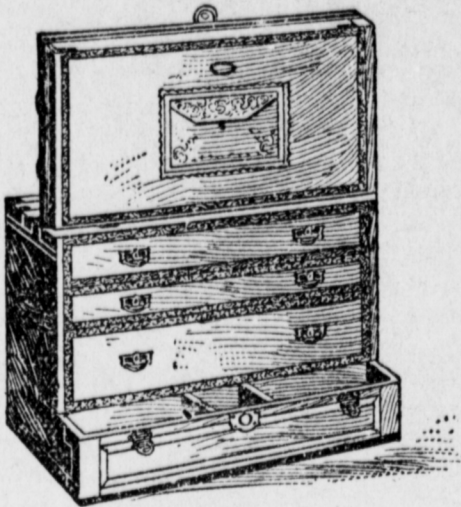
bed, dressing table, washstand, wardrobe and fireplace are all fitments designed specially for the place they occupy.

Such arrangements make exceedingly tasteful and elegant rooms, economizing space and suiting the furniture to its position in a way which could hardly be done with separate pieces.

Order Reigns In This Trunk.

The process of improving trunks has been steadily pursued since the days of the huge round topped saratoga. The modern trunk is a triumph of ingenuity, and perfection seems almost to have been reached.

What more can really be desired than a trunk that will open without being pulled out from the wall, against which



AN IDEAL TRUNK.

porters invariably jam it and of which the bottom and every other part is as accessible as the top?

One of the latest inventions is really a movable chest of drawers, from any one of which articles can be removed without disturbing the entire contents of the trunk. Things of a fragile nature, too, are not endangered by the weight of goods above them.

STEINS FOR DECORATION.

The Picturesque Aspect of the German Beer Mug.

The stein, or German earthenware beer mug, is enjoying a full measure of popular favor just at present as an article both for decoration and for use. The gathering up of as many unique and interesting varieties of these mugs as they can find has become a fad with many people, and it is followed up with the same devoted zeal which always marks the collecting mania, whatever form it may chance to take. In students' rooms, clubs and bachelor apartments it is to be presumed that the steins are intended for at least occasional use, although it must be confessed that ornamentation is the chief idea. But there are many purchasers of the German beer mugs who would never dream of filling them with that fluid or any other. They are meant solely to be looked at—to be handled, if at all, with the utmost respect—and a high place amid the more old fashioned and consequently less interesting bric-a-brac of the room is awarded them. Women form a large portion of the class which regards the stein as a decorative object pure and simple. Some importers in the city have rooms reserved especially for their women customers, who drop in frequently to inquire whether there are any novelties in the designs or in the ware itself.

All the steins in this country are imported from Germany, and nearly all of them from the Rhine provinces. The oldest and best known manufacturers, some of which have been in existence for 1½ centuries, are in Rhenish Prussia, the duchy of Luxemburg and in Lorraine. Certain kinds of ware characterize the different places, but the processes to which the clay and stone are subjected in the making are kept carefully guarded by the possessors of the secret. Lime is one of the chief ingredients of the softer earthenware mugs, and ground quartz and feldspar form the basis of the harder. The glazing is an art which has taken the greatest amount of study and experiment to develop successfully.

It is the task of an artist to decorate the steins. All the figures and inscriptions must be painted on, and the mug then fired, as in china decoration in this country. The work upon the most costly specimens is of a high order of merit. Some of the raised scroll ornamentation can be made by putting the soft clay into a mold, but the figures of men and animals which stand out in relief are formed by an artist modeler, who must be a good deal of a sculptor in his way. Familiar scenes from history and from fiction are favorite subjects for illustration on the steins.

Photograph Holders.

Some pretty photo holders are made of 5 inch ribbon and crochet rings. The plainest may be made 1½ times as long as a cabinet photo. The lower end is finished with plush balls matching the ribbon, and the upper end is fastened to a gilt rod with a chain for suspending the holder. The photo is held in place by a chain of crochet rings. These are covered with crochet silk and ornamented with a narrow, scalloped edge around the ring. Pretty frames are of pale blue, with bows of narrow pink ribbon at the corners of the ring chains. A bow of wider ribbon is fastened in the center of the space above the picture. A writer in Good Housekeeping, who calls attention to the foregoing, is also authority for the following:

Another pair of holders was made from a piece of pink ribbon 20 inches long. The corners of the lower end were turned back to form a point. The upper

corners were turned forward to form a similar point, and each end was finished with three plush balls. A chain of crochet rings formed a frame for the photo, which was placed about four inches above the lower point. The rings were covered with victoria crochet silk and had a crochet edge as described for the first pair. The upper end of the ribbon was folded forward, so that the plush ball suspended from the point nearly reached the top of the photo. A spray of forgetmenot was embroidered with Asiatic filo above the upper point. Bows of narrow blue ribbon were placed at the corners of the ring frame. A gilt rod and chain were used to suspend the holder.

JENNINGS' FOUL FLY.

It Struck a Woman, Who Sues the Baltimore Club For \$5,000.

There is a possibility that one of Hughey Jennings' foul flies will cost the Baltimore Baseball Club and Exposition company \$5,000 in coin of the realm. Caroline B. Newman is much interested in inshoots and base hits and never misses a first class exhibition of this sort.

On Sept. 22 last she had a place in the grand stand when the Phillies played there. From her vantage point she sought to enjoy the game in peace and security. This at least is the story her lawyer tells in his petition to the court. She was no more than fairly interested in the proceedings when a wicked fly from Hughey Jennings' mighty bat invaded the grand stand, and, coming in contact with Mrs. Newman, did her, she says, violent injury. She takes the ground that the company is responsible for the safety of its patrons and asks \$5,000 for her injury.

Shrewd Dealing Down East.

That story of a Caribou potato raiser who refused an offer of 48 cents a barrel for 11 barrels of potatoes, declaring that he would have \$5 or nothing for the load, is matched by a yarn that comes from Grand Lake Stream of a man who recently went after a calf that he had pastured out all summer and asked what he owed for the pasturing.

"Well," said the farmer, "I've got a bill of \$7 against you, but I will take the calf and call it settled, provided you are willing."

"No, sir," was the answer. "I will not do that, but I will tell you what I will do. You keep the calf two weeks longer, and you can have her."

Displaying Dainty China.

A clever device for the display of china bric-a-brac is depicted in The Ladies' Home Journal. It is nothing more nor less than a polished stick, into which hooks are screwed and on which cups may be hung. The stick itself hangs from a screw hook underneath a bracket or shelf in a cabinet. As a pendant to a corner cabinet the cup stick is an effective decoration. As something in the same line the housekeeper will find hooks useful if screwed into the bottoms of the shelves to her china closet.

Points About Boiling.

Mrs. Ewing, in her "Art of Cookery," mentions some points about boiling that may not have suggested themselves to all the housewives. When the density of water is increased by the addition of salt or sugar or some other substances, it retains heat longer and requires a higher temperature to make it boil, but on mountains, or where the pressure of the atmosphere is lessened by any cause, it boils at a lower temperature. The thermometer shows that under ordinary conditions at the level of the sea water boils at 212 degrees, and that after it has reached the boiling point and begins to escape in steam it is only a waste of fuel to increase the heat of the fire. The water will evaporate or pass off in steam more rapidly by the addition of more heat, but it will grow no hotter, and articles immersed in it will cook no sooner by being rapidly boiled.

Evening Dress For Men.

In evening dress fabrics finer, softer and more beautiful blacks are distinguishing features. Favorite materials are twills, plain, sharp raised, dress, corkscrew and whipcord in the finest of worsteds, some of which are dull or dead faced; undressed worsted twills, worsted broadcloths, dress vicunas, vicuna hopsacks, tights, dress granties, dress crapes, all of which are used for a complete suit, although the trouserings are generally a trifle heavier than coat and vest. White silk and marseilles vestings are favored to such a degree that it has come to be considered old foggy to wear the black waistcoat with evening dress, except on certain occasions when the white vest would be obviously out of order, according to the New York Herald, which reports the foregoing.

When an Englishman becomes a naturalized Norwegian, his wife and children also change their nationality.

16 to 1.

Sixteen ounces to the pound and 4 pounds Leaf Lard for 25 cts., at

CUMMINS & REDMOND'S

VALUABLE Investment PROPERTY

FOR SALE.

A large, two-story double tenement house, constructed of the best material, containing twelve large, light rooms, water &c. All practically new, costing \$3,200. Situated on East Fourth street in Maysville, Ky., which rents for \$24 per month. Is offered upon the following easy terms to a responsible party: For

\$2,000,

Payable in 100 monthly installments of \$20 each with interest at 4 per cent. It will be seen that the rent in 100 months will pay for the property. For inspection of the property and further information see J. N. KEHOE, 161f Court street, Maysville, Ky.

FARM FOR SALE

Situated on the Maysville and Burtonville turnpike, thirteen and a half miles from Maysville and two and a half from Burtonville. Two churches—one Reform and one Methodist, the farthest only a mile distant. A first-class school within half a mile.

The farm contains twenty-six acres, well fenced and well watered by three ponds and a good cistern. A good house with five rooms stands back from the pike about fifty yards and is rolling from house to pike. Rugles Camp Grounds about three-quarters of a mile distant. Orchard contains the following: forty-eight apple trees, 20 pear trees, 19 plum trees, 19 peach trees, 4 quince trees, 11 cherry trees and 1 acre of strawberries. Sharples; 1 acre raspberries, Black Caps. A splendid garden, paved in. In a good neighborhood. Two blacksmith shops, two stores and a grist mill. A good barn, smoke house, hen house and other outbuildings. The land lays well. A widow and want to leave, the reason for selling. Price \$550 cash, net.

ELLEN HARDYMAN, Burtonville, Ky.

FINE FARMS

FOR SALE.

The Executors of Thomas Wells, deceased, will sell, at private sale, the "Home Tract" of 88 3-4 Acres, near Helena Station; also three other tracts of land adjoining same, containing 110 Acres, 30 Acres and 24 Acres respectively. No better land in the State. Terms to suit purchasers. Apply to

S. A. Piper and G. S. Wall, Executors.

Maysville, Ky.

MILTON JOHNSON, Attorney at Law.

Court St., Maysville, Ky.

Prompt attention to Collections and legal matters.



L. H. Landman, M.D., Optician, 411 W. Ninth street, Cincinnati, O., will be at the Central Hotel, Maysville, Ky., on Thursday, NOV. 5th, returning every first Thursday of each month.

Glasses adjusted to all forms of defective vision at popular prices.

C. F. Zweigart & Co., DAILY MEAT MARKET.

SECOND AND SUTTON STREETS.

M. R. GILMORE.

GRANITE, MARBLE AND FREESTONE

WORKS.....

All Monumental work done in the best manner Second Street, Above Opera House.

"BIG FOUR" CINCINNATI, TOLEDO and DETROIT.

SOLID TRAINS, FAST TIME, EXCELLENT EQUIPMENT.

Inaugurated May 24th

THE SCHEDULE:
Leave Cincinnati.....9:00 a. m.9:15 p. m.
Arrive Toledo.....3:25 p. m.3:55 a. m.
Arrive Detroit.....5:45 p. m.6:15 a. m.
Through coaches and Parlor Cars on day trains. Through coaches, Wagner Sleeping cars Cincinnati to Toledo and Cincinnati to Detroit on night trains.
The new service between Cincinnati, Toledo and Detroit is

As good as our New York line!
As good as our Chicago line!
As good as our St. Louis line!
Buy your tickets through via "Big Four."
For full information call on agents or address E. O. MCCORMICK, Pass. Traf. Mgr. D. B. MARTIN, Gen'l Pass. and Ticket Agent.

FOOD FOR THE FIEND

NEW YORK'S "FIREPROOF" SKY-SCRAPERS INVITE A HOLOCAUST.

Once Well Started a Conflagration Might Wipe Out the Best Part of the Business Section—Too Much Iron, Says Chief of Fire Department Bonner.

New York's business section—that part of the city that includes the newest of modern fireproof buildings—is in great danger of being wiped out by fire. Capitalists who furnish the money that pays for erecting these new buildings do not seem to realize this fact, although the veteran chief of the fire department reiterates this statement about once a year. Read what he says.

"That a big section of lower New York some day will be wiped out by fire is probable if existing conditions continue," Fire Chief Bonner said to a Press reporter.

These conditions are the height of the buildings, the material used in their construction, the narrowness of the streets and the inadequacy of the water supply.

It is a favorite argument that if worst came to worst, buildings ahead of a burning area could be blown up, as the farmer turns a dead furrow to check the prairie fire. This theory is not advanced any more by intelligent men, says the chief.

"We can fight a fire 125 feet high, or ten stories. Above that we are well nigh helpless. They say that the modern tall fireproof building needs not as much protection as the ordinary low structure. But the fireproof building is yet to be built. The communists couldn't destroy Paris in 1871 even by the use of barrels of petroleum. In American buildings are all the necessities of a big, hot fire, without the aid of a drop of petroleum. The large structures in foreign cities are built far more solidly than ours. Having fewer forests and less wood, European builders get along with little inside trim of wood. Iron and steel in these days have taken the place in this country of masonry. Nothing withstands fire as well as a well constructed brick wall. Iron columns are covered with four inches of terra cotta or brick, which fire and water can tear off in a short time. Then the stripped iron is left to warp and twist and tumble. I believe the covering should be eight inches.

"With only one night watchman in a building, in danger, like all mortals, of sudden sickness or incapacity, and with no night elevator, a fire could get a good headway in the upper floors of a 20 or 30 story building. Bursting out of the windows and fanned by a strong wind, the flames could easily leap the narrow streets of lower New York and a fire of enormous extent and damage begin.

"I have always opposed putting a big building in City Hall park, believing that the time might come when that area, needful as a base of operations, would be the salvation of the city."

Most of the new skyscrapers have fire fighting appliances of their own of more or less value. Tanks on the roof and in the cellar are supplied and kept full by various systems, but these are as much for the ordinary requirements of tenants as for possible use in fire. Some of the structures have standpipes inside or outside the wall. Legally there is no way of compelling the builders of what is called a "fireproof" building to put in more than the most ordinary fire appliances, even above the 125 foot line.

Building a 20 story structure is much like building a dwelling house in one respect—there's always deviations from the plans and improvements upon them. For every alteration from the drawings filed with the building department the permission of the board of examiners must be had. If the alterations are proper, consent is granted, but on condition that approved fire appliances be put in the building, particularly in the upper stories. These include a stipulation that at least one elevator shall be ready to run at any time in the night in order that the firemen can get up and down quickly; the putting of hose and fire buckets on each floor, and, usually, a standpipe, with couplings for each floor. When the builders consent to add these equipments and others deemed necessary, including a competent night watch service, permission is granted to make the alterations. This applies, of course, only to buildings under construction recently. Of those already up there is small hope unless the underwriters' offer of lower premiums appeal sufficiently to the pocketbook.

To the end that the fire resistance of building materials shall be known positively, fire tests have been made under the supervision of the superintendent of buildings. Three such public exhibitions already have been held, and they will be continued at intervals through the winter. When finished, Superintendent Constable will make a report to the board of examiners.

The cry for more water in the lower part of the city has been insistent for years. Many have been the plans for reservoirs at the Battery and on either side half a mile or a mile up stream. Every time an extra line of pipe has been laid with the object of furnishing the needed surplus it has been tapped up town. The fire and building departments hope that the two 48 inch mains being laid in Fifth avenue will be left for the relief of the section below Chambers street. Chief Bonner says the Forty-second street reservoir should not be disturbed until water is flowing undiverted through these mains to the locality that

needs it most and for which it is intended.

That New York will be brought face to face with grave peril from the 30 storied structures unless precautions plentiful and timely are taken is not doubted by those who have studied the problem of maintaining safety with mountainous firebrands in narrow streets.—New York Press.

A WONDERFUL LIGHT.

French Invention of Great Value in Naval Maneuvers in War.

Quite recently there has been brought out by the French navy a mysterious device known as la ratiere, or the ratiere light. It is a thing of small dimensions and is placed on the deck of the vessel. It throws out an electric light that can only be discovered dead ahead. La ratiere is constructed as follows: A square box has within it at one end a concave mirror, in front of which is adjusted an arc light. The light is focused upon a plano convex lens placed midway of the length of the box so that the rays of light are projected through a silvered tube as a bundle of parallel rays. By the sides of the outer end of the silvered tubes are placed two prisms, one of red and the other of green glass, and through which a portion of the light passes in divergent rays. At a distance of several miles the light of a ratiere appears as a small point, and consequently difficult of detection to those not knowing the quarter in which to look for it. Its detection is thus reduced to a minimum, as it can only be seen within a radius of a few feet at such distance.

The use of the red and green rays is for the purpose of enabling the vessel to whom the signal is intended to know in which direction to steer so as to come within the zone of white light should the white ray disappear. By means of this invention night signals can be made when flashlights and rockets might be useless or liable to betray the position of the fleet to the enemy. It can also be used as a guide to a squadron in line, with all other lights out, in dangerous latitudes, as it cannot be seen either to the right or left, but only dead ahead or dead astern. The French admiralty attaches great importance to this light, and has taken extraordinary precautions to guard it against discovery. For purposes of maintaining the projection of the light upon a horizontal plane, which otherwise would be disturbed by the tossing and pitching of the vessel, the lamp is arranged to float in a vessel containing mercury, while an electrical connection maintains the azimuth direction of the light at any set angle.—San Francisco Call.

BLOCKADE THREATENED.

Buffalo Is Deluged With Vast Floods of Grain.

Buffalo is threatened with the biggest blockade of vessels in the history of the people. Chicago, Milwaukee, Duluth and the ports of Lake Erie are pouring in vast floods of grain every day, much greater than the elevators can handle, and it now looks as though the elevators would be hopelessly swamped in a few days unless there is a let up in the arrival of the fleets.

The immense grain crops of the west are now ready for shipment, and under the influence of the demand grain rates at Chicago and Duluth have advanced to such a figure as to attract the fleets usually busy in the iron ore trade. There was grain enough to go around for nearly all the boats in service, and vessels that had been laid up were fished out again and sent after grain cargoes. Nearly all of this grain has come to this port, and the elevators have been unable to unload the boats on their arrival.

There were nearly a score of boats waiting at one time for one elevator. Vessel owners will be fortunate if their boats are not detained many days at a time unless the flow of grain is shut off soon.

APPALLING DISTRESS.

Disastrous Results in Labrador Owed to the Failure of Cod Fishing.

Only prompt charity will save the people of Labrador from starving.

The coast for about 500 miles is inhabited by 3,000 settlers living in small fishing villages. The conditions of existence, never very favorable, are rendered appalling this year by the failure of the cod fishery.

Dr. Grenfell, superintendent of the Deep Sea mission, reports:

"At Square island we found an anxious crowd. Not a family had enough to prevent starvation this winter and no means of getting food. We arranged to supply 25 barrels of flour, 10 sacks of biscuit, a puncheon of molasses and a chest of tea, in return for which the people will saw wood, which we hope to sell next summer. An enormous boon is conferred upon these settlements even by such small assistance as this. Quilts and counterpanes are invaluable. Most houses have an utterly inadequate supply of bedclothing."—New York World.

The Modern Way.

She (as he finishes mending her tire)—Oh, thank you so much! What should I have done without you?

He—Don't mention it. I wish I could always carry the repair kit for you. (Tenderly.) May I, Eleanor?

And two bicycles continued to lean against the grassy bank.—New York Times.

Never put potatoes on the dinner table in a closed dish. The moisture from the steam on the dish cover runs back into the dish and makes the potatoes sodden.

FRENCH FASHIONS.

LATEST STYLES IN BONNETS AND IN DRESSES.

Dress Skirts Are Less Simple, Being Trimmed With Flounces, Embroidered Bands, Braid, Etc.—Trimming on Sleeves Confined to the Upper Part.

There is nothing strikingly novel as yet in the dresses, at least among those so far made by the leading dressmakers. The general tendency is in the direction of less simple and less stiff skirts. Sleeves are almost tight fitting, and only assume importance in the upper part by reason of the trimming. The princess style and the use of two skirts, also the adoption of small flounces, crenulations and bands ornamented with embroidery round the lower part of skirts, appear to predominate. Boleros continue to be fashionable. As to materials, cloths of light texture, india and tibet cashmeres, are to be chiefly worn, with fur for trimming. This is the news from Paris as reported in the European edition of the New York Herald, which gives illustrated descriptions of the modes seen in leading Paris houses.

An evening gown of white moire and brocade affords a model for full dress occasions. The skirt is round, touches the ground and is tight in front and over the hips with three godets behind. The body is low necked and cut in the cuirass form. It is trimmed over the



EVENING AND DINNER GOWNS.

shoulders with ribbon and flowers. The sleeves consist of double strips of satin and lace.

A dinner dress is of mauve poul de soie. The skirt is flat in front and tight over the hips, the fullness being thrown at the back, where it forms three round plaits. The close fitting bodice opens in a square in front, with two square lapels, trimmed with lace and jet embroidery. The sleeves are long and draped at the top in the shape of a butterfly. In the center of the wings is a bow of black velvet. Below, from elbow to wrist, they are quite tight and form a point over the arm.

A dress made in one of the light woolen cloths has a round, plain skirt that is gathered round the waist, with godets forming the fullness behind. The bodice is of silk gaufered. Over it is a short velvet bolero, with lapels in front and epaulets over the sleeves. The sleeves are draped very high and end in points over the hand.

Another dress in light cloth is trimmed with mohair braid.

The skirt has 11 rows of this braid in hoops, starting about half way down. The body is gathered at the waist and is slightly blouse shaped in front, but tight in the back. Down the front are two wide plaits trimmed with mohair braid, with frogs from the neck to the waist. The corsage opens in the center, showing a cream chemisette trimmed with ecru lace.

Another pretty dress is made with a skirt flat in front and at the sides, with three broad plaits at the back. The skirt is trimmed round the bottom with crenulations inlaid with black chantilly insertion and lace. The body is gathered and forms a blouse in front, but is tight in the back. Over it is a short square bolero trimmed with chantilly lace. The sleeves are quite small above the elbow, and close fitting downward from elbow to wrist. The upper part is covered with a flounce, open at the top and forming a square, and trimmed with chantilly insertion. Around this flounce is



PARIS GOWNS AND HATS.

another smaller one, gathered and edged with black lace. The hat which completes the costume is of black taffeta and lace insertion, trimmed with a garland of red roses and velvet. On the left side are high rosettes of black taffeta, forming aigrets.

To change one's nationality in Russia is not at the command of every purse. The first condition is that you should be a landowner for five years at the shortest, and that during the whole of that period you should have resided upon your property in that country. The next condition is that you should take the oath of allegiance to the czar.

FOOLED THE MANAGER.

How J. W. Kelly, "The Rolling Mill Man," Made the Hit of His Life.

A theatrical manager tells this story regarding the late J. W. Kelly:

In his earlier days Kelly was appearing at a variety hall in San Francisco. The proprietor and manager of the place was a German, who had a great admiration for the "rolling mill man." While Kelly was appearing at the theater the German arranged to put on the stage a series of tableaux depicting the heroism of the members of the San Francisco fire department. Kelly was to stand at one side of the stage and recite some original verses describing each picture or tableau as it was shown on the stage. The German was wildly anxious that this tribute to the firemen should make a hit on the opening night.

"Oh, Chon," he said, "do your best, and you will make it hit of your life!" On the day of the opening Kelly remained at home, so as to be in the best possible trim for the show. Soon after 8 o'clock he started for the theater.

Just before going into the hall it occurred to him that he could have some fun with the German; so he turned up his coat collar, mussed his hair and went reeling into the variety hall.

There was a sound of crashing glassware. The German had dropped a tray full of beer glasses.

"Oh, Chon," he moaned, waving his hands in the air, "you haf wooined all te taploze! Vat is te good of haffing Irishman to vork for you?"

"Thash all right," mumbled Kelly, staggering up to him.

"Go vay," shouted the manager. "You hef kveered to show."

With that the manager rushed for the stage and arranged that a sous-brette should announce the tableaux. Then he went out in front and waited, all in a tremble, to see if she could get through with it. In the meantime Kelly went around on the stage, and just as the sous-brette walked on the stage Kelly followed her and said, "I'll take care of this."

The German saw him come on the stage, and with a cry of mortal terror ran for the front door. He knew that Kelly would spoil everything. He stood in the street, mopping his brow and moaning in agony, when he began to hear loud applause inside the theater. He could hardly believe his senses.

Every few seconds there would be a roar of laughter and handclapping. He timidly went back into the hall, and there was Kelly, sober as a judge and "straight as a string," making the hit of his life. After that all the German could do was to sit down at a table to weep and order beer for everybody around.

In telling the story Kelly used to say merely to finish the story. "I saw him after that when I really did have a tidy number aboard, but he only laughed and said, 'No, Chon, you can't fool me.'"—Chicago Record.

A SLIGHT INTERRUPTION.

Incident of a Reporter's Visit to a Fire Engine House.

A reporter who had sought at a fire engine house information on a point concerning which the driver could best inform him stood talking with the driver by the stall of one of the horses. The horse was secured by a tie strap commonly used in the department. One end of the tie strap is made fast by a staple driven into the side of the stall, while the other end is passed through the throat latch of the horse's bridle and held on a pin that rises in a little recess in the side of the stall. By means of a simple mechanical contrivance the pin is pulled down at the first stroke of the gong when an alarm is sounded, the tie strap is released, and the horse is set free. As the driver and the reporter talked, the horse, in a friendly sort of way, bent his head down toward the driver.

Suddenly an alarm was sounded, and the horse was transformed, and likewise the driver. The horse's head went up, and he was alert in every fiber. At the first stroke the pin had dropped, and the horse was free. With a single bound he cleared the stall and made for his place by the engine, with the driver beside him. The other two horses of the team—this was a three horse team—were clattering forward at the same moment. At the front of the house men were sliding down poles like lightning.

There were a few sharp, quick, snapping sounds, as the men already there snapped the collars together around the horses' necks, and over it all the booming of the gong.

In all the newer firehouses of the city the stalls of the horses are placed as nearly as possible abreast of the engine, so that the horses shall have the shortest possible distance to go. In some of the older houses, in which there is less room, the stalls are at the rear. That is where they were in this house.

Surprised a little, the reporter had lost a second or two in getting to the front. When he got there, he saw the driver in his seat holding the lines over the team ready to drive out and waiting only for the last stroke on the gong.

All fire teams are hooked up on every alarm. On first alarm they go out only to fires within their own district. This alarm was for a fire outside the district. Unhooked, the horses trotted back to their stalls. Descending from his seat, the driver took up the interrupted conversation just as if nothing had happened.—New York Sun.

Fire hill, or Beacon, is a well known height of the South downs, and the "cap" referred to is a covering of clouds or mist.—English Illustrated Magazine.

THE ARMY OF RUSSIA

TWO MILLION FIGHTING MEN, WITH MODERN ARMS.

Would Have a Tremendous Influence in Case of a European War—How the Infantry Is Trained—Artillery Is Particularly Strong—How They March.

As the military forces of Russia on a war footing contain upward of 3,000,000 combatants, it would appear that something more than "coercion that does not of itself mean war" would be required to enable any nation of western Europe to settle the eastern question without first consulting the czar. This vast army is raised throughout the Russian empire, liability to service being almost universal. As a rule, service with the colors lasts for five years, and in the event of a mobilization of the forces the field troops would be brought up to war strength by calling in reservists who had served five years in the ranks. The field troops and field reserve troops, together numbering 2,000,000 of men, would be formed into field armies, which would each comprise a number of army corps, rifle brigades and reserve divisions. The remainder of the forces consist of fortress and depot troops and imperial militia.

The "three line rifle, pattern 1891," has been introduced in place of the single loading berdan rifle. The new rifle carries five rounds in the magazine, is of small caliber (.3 inch) and has a smokeless ammunition. On service the bayonet scabbards are left at home, and the quadrangular bayonet is carried fixed. The barrel of the rifle is uncased and screwed into the body, an arrangement which helps to lessen the weight—in fact, the rifle, with bayonet fixed, weighs only 9½ pounds, or about a pound less than the Lee-Metford rifle and bayonet used in the British service. The regulations recognize four kinds of infantry fire—viz, volley fire, which may be used at all ranges; individual fire, which is employed up to 500 or 600 paces; individual concentrated fire (the fire of all the men of a section or squad at a common object), up to 1,200 paces; a mass fire, at greater distances than 1,200 paces. When within 200 or 300 paces of the enemy, fire attains its maximum intensity by the employment of magazine fire. After a successful bayonet charge the shooting line must continue its advance to the far side of the captured position and press the enemy by a rapid fire. A frontal attack must be supported by one on the flank. When acting on the defensive, infantry must put forth every effort to shake the enemy by fire, and then attack him with the bayonet.

Throughout the Russian cavalry the men are armed with a curved sword, 34½ inches long, and rifle and bayonet. In the Cossacks the front ranks carry a lance. In artillery the Russians are particularly strong, and their armament and projectiles are of the latest and most approved patterns. The active army and field reserve troops alone contain upward of 500 batteries, manning over 4,000 guns. General staff officers form a closed corps and are recruited from those who pass the general staff academy. The duties of the general staff, broadly speaking, include the movements and operations of the army, intelligence of the enemy and reconnaissance of the theater of war.

It is laid down that on marches, when at a distance from the enemy, it is of the first importance to study the comfort and convenience of the troops by separating arms and sending on billeting parties and bakers to provide for the wants of the troops beforehand. When near the enemy, however, and on a march that may lead to an encounter, the troops advance closed up as much as possible in columns and aim mainly at swiftness and secrecy.—Pall Mall Gazette.

Bay Rum and Canvasbacks.

At the Authors' club the other evening Howard Paul related this anecdote of the late Charles Reade, the novelist, who was something of a gourmet. He had heard so much about canvasback ducks that he desired to taste them. Mr. Paul sent him a brace, with explicit instructions as to how they should be prepared and cooked. He sent by the same messenger a bottle of bay rum, thinking Mr. Reade was familiar with it as a toilet accessory. It seems he was not, for he wrote back to the donor: "My dear Paul, the ducks were excellent. I enjoyed them exceedingly, but the bay rum must be an acquired taste and didn't go at all well with the wild fowl, so I substituted champagne. I liked the bay rum better made into a hot punch."—New York Sun.

Another Collection Craze.

"Did you receive cards?" "For what?" "Why, Joe Jellaby is going to give a private exhibition of his collection." "Collection of what?" "Why, don't you know? For a year or more Joe has been cutting out all these little pictures of girls in the dry goods advertisements—girls in corsets and things, you know—and pasting 'em on cardboard. They say it's the finest collection in the country."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

To 3 cupfuls of cold boiled or baked potato, chopped rather fine, add a cupful of cooked celery, minced. Put into a shallow saucepan, with cream enough to moisten well, and salt to season. Heat to boiling, tossing and stirring so that the whole will be heated throughout and serve hot. These directions are from Science In The Kitchen.

FREE BUTTONS!

AN ELEGANT BUTTON FREE
with each package of



SWEET CAPORAL CIGARETTES

AN OPPORTUNITY TO MAKE
A COLLECTION OF BUTTONS
WITHOUT COST.

ALUMINUM MONEY.

It Is Being Tested as a Metal Suitable for
Minor Coins.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 7.—Aluminum is to be tested as a metal suitable for coins of minor denominations. There are many skeptics, but the experiments will be watched with interest. Aluminum, which has never yet found a place in the currency of any nation, is to be worked up into trial coins. It is also to be given a chance in new alloys. Aluminum is a metal of which but little has been known until recently, and it has been found useful in so many ways that a sort of popular idea prevails that it would be good for coins. Chief among its advantages would be its very light weight. Cents made of it could readily be distinguished from coins of the same size by this remarkable lightness alone. Dr. D. K. Tuttle, the chief refiner at the mint, who knows all about the properties of metals, is somewhat skeptical, however, as to whether aluminum will come out of the proposed tests with flying colors. It is extremely difficult to anneal, and when heated suddenly run like butter instead of becoming plastic. There would be trouble in rolling it into the long strips from which disks are cut preparatory to stamping. Of course it can be worked, but not with sufficient ease and rapidity to make it practicable for coining on a large scale.

Babies In Arms Attacked by an Eagle.

The other afternoon, while Mrs. F. Corrother and Mrs. A. Stewart were walking with two little babies near St. Joseph river, three miles from Benton Harbor, Mich., they were attacked by an enormous bald eagle. The bird was evidently in search of prey, and when it saw the infants decided to seize one. The women were attracted by the noise of the wings and saw the bird when it was within a few feet of them. Getting near each other, the women yelled and threw clods of earth and clubs at him. Thus discouraged, he retreated, flying the while in circles and making darts repeatedly at them. The women continued their yelling and throwing till the bird finally soared away.

The Red Cross In Cuba.

The appeal of the International Red Cross society for funds to promote its benevolent work in Cuba deserves and will undoubtedly receive a prompt and generous response. The work of the society needs neither explanation nor commendation. It is known in all lands and is restricted by no divisions of nationality, creed or color.—New York Mail and Express.

Greatest Gusher Yet.

ANDERSON, Ind., Nov. 7.—The most remarkable well in the history of the gas belt has been struck west of this city. Its pressure is above 340 pounds. Efforts to throw a silver dollar down it even side ways proved unsuccessful, as the pressure is strong enough to force it out. It is 120 pounds stronger than the other wells of the gas belt and seems to be permanent. It was drilled in a vicinity considered unproductive.

Colonel Libert of the German army has been definitely appointed organizer of the Chinese army, The Tageblatt says, and will shortly start for China, accompanied by a number of German officers.

Stevenson's Birthday.

"How I should like a birthday!" said the child. "I have so few and they so far apart." She spoke to Stevenson. The master smiled. "Mine is today. I would wish with all my heart That it were yours. Too many years have I; Too swift they come, and all too swiftly fly. So by a formal deed he there conveyed All right and title in his natal day To have and hold, to sell or give away, Then signed and gave it to the little maid. Joyful, yet fearing to believe too much, She took the deed, but scarcely dared unfold. Ah, liberal genius, at whose potent touch All common things shine with transmuted gold! A day of Stevenson's will prove to be Not part of time, but immortality." —Katherine Miller in Christmas Scribner's.

Household Brevities.

Egg stains can be taken out of silver by rubbing with a wet rag dipped in salt water. A heavy meal should never be taken when the body is greatly fatigued. The digestive organs are as weary as the body and are not ready to undertake an excess of work. A large onion peeled and cut across the top, then placed in a pail of water in the center of a room, with the door shut, will remove all smell of fresh paint in a very short time. Fat which is to be kept should be cut up small and boiled in a saucepan in a little water and never put into the oven to melt. If it has to be done in the oven, the door should be left open. Bread or potato should never be put in the mouth at the same time as fish, especially by children, or it will be difficult to detect bones in the fish, and they may be swallowed by mistake.

Her Musical Attire.

When the British bluejackets landed after the bombardment of the palace at Zanzibar, the wife of the late sultan discovered, to her annoyance, that she had lost her veil in her excitement. It would never do to face the infidel without a veil. The agitated sultana did not hesitate, and when the bluejackets found her she was discreetly dressed in a musical box, which was the only toilet she could find.

Millions For Keeping Sober.

In addition to the \$490,000 of bonds left in trust for him conditionally upon his remaining sober for five years, George Crocker, second son of the deceased millionaire, has just come into possession of one-eighth interest in his father's estate, which is equivalent in round numbers to \$4,000,000. Now that the big property interests have been transferred the family will leave for the east within a week and expect to pass the winter in New York.

Charles R. Crisp.

The suggestion that Charles R. Crisp be elected to fill his father's unexpired term in congress is one which we hope to see carried out. Mr. Crisp is young, but he is possessed of unusual ability and has been a close student of congressional legislation. It would be a graceful act on the part of the Third district Democracy to give him a unanimous nomination and an overwhelming election for the unexpired term.—Atlanta Journal.

AN ABSENTMINDED MAN.

I will tell you while I can
Of an absentminded man,
And an absentminded man was he
Who forgot an unkind word
Just as soon as it was heard,
Such an absentminded man was he.
In political debate,
Now, I can most truly state,
Such an absentminded man was he
His opponent on the street
With a handshake he would greet,
Such an absentminded man was he.
Once he left a goodly store
At a poor old widow's door,
Such an absentminded man was he,
And, although 'twas all the same,
Quite forgot to leave his name,
Such an absentminded man was he—
You see—
Such an absentminded man was he.
—Caroline F. Needham in St. Nicholas

BACKWOODS SURGERY.

Treating a Dislocation With a Pulley and Steam Engine.

"Probably as queer a piece of backwoods surgery as has been described," says a frequenter of the region, "was that performed by a Mooshead lake guide known as old Sabattus 20 years ago. The man was not an Indian, as the nickname implies, but a Yankee, one of those rough fellows formerly characteristic of that locality. This guide was left on a lake steamboat at one of the far up landings while the engineer went ashore with the company. A man named Meservey came aboard and in fooling around the boat managed to tumble down into the fire pit and put his shoulder out of joint.

"Here was a dilemma. The other members of the party would not be back for half an hour, and the injured man was in great pain. The guide was a man of expedients. He got a rope and tied his patient securely to a post. Then he tied another one around the man's wrist and hitched the loose end of it to a pulley of the engine. He managed somehow to turn on steam, and the pulley began to wind up the rope. It drew the arm out tight in beautiful shape and presently the joint snapped back into its socket. Then Sabattus jumped around to shut off steam while the pulley kept on winding. 'Holy Moses,' gasped the guide excitedly, 'how does it go? I don't know where it is. I can't stop the blasted thing.' And the pulley meanwhile was slowly but surely pulling Meservey to pieces. His eyes were sticking out of their sockets, and he screamed and gasped for breath.

"Sabattus danced around like a wild man, not knowing what to do, when he happened to spy a hatchet lying near, and, jumping for that, he cut the rope and saved a dreadful catastrophe. This was done just as the party of city folks who had gone ashore came rushing back on to the boat alarmed at Meservey's screams. It was some years afterward," says the narrator, "that I was present when a lot of summer company arrived at Greenville." Sabattus was there, too, and presently a distinguished looking man, one of the newcomers, went up to him and said with a meaning smile, 'Are not you the man that practices surgery by steam?' and Sabattus had to admit that he was 'that same feller.' —Lewiston Journal.

No Autographs For Her.

A certain family whose home is in the suburbs of London have in their employ a cook whose ways are invariably so methodical and her cooking so near perfection that were she to leave her present home one-half of the mistresses in the district would be eager to secure her services. Never by any chance has dinner been late at Myrtle Villa, or the joint under or over done, neither has any policeman crossed its threshold. But, treasure that she is, she came near to making a change of residence at the close of her very first month's stay.

On the morning of the day upon which her wages became due her mistress requested her to step into the study where her master was waiting to pay her. In a few moments she rushed from the study to the kitchen, where she had left her mistress, and in less time than it takes to narrate had given that astonished lady notice.

"But whatever is the matter, Mary?" inquired her mistress. "What has your master said or done to annoy you?" "He hasn't said nuthin'," replied Mary as she flourished a check in her mistress' face, "but he's on'y given me this for a month's slavery. Not me. I ain't no orthograph collector, I ain't." —Amusing Journal.

The Hard Life of an African Baby.

I note at Chikwa's that the little baby strapped to his mother's back has a rough and tumble time of it, but takes it all good naturedly, and one hears very little crying in the village. The mother goes to the fields with baby on her back, bobs about for hours in the hot sun, weeding, hoeing and doing general gardening; carries huge jars of water on her head; scrapes him repeatedly as she bends and enters the narrow, low doorways of native huts; gives him a thorough shaking as she vigorously pounds corn with a long wooden pestle; takes him by the wrist, ducks him in the stream till he is nearly suffocated and then spreads him on a mat to dry. —Century.

Pressure on a Bicycle Tire.

Some interesting experiments have been made as to the air pressure in bicycle tires. As the bicycle stood alone the pressure on the front tire was 9 pounds and on the rear tire 26 pounds. When the rider mounted, the increase in the pressure in the front wheel was not perceptible, and in the rear wheel it was less than half a pound. The rider weighed 175 pounds.

TREASURY STATEMENT.

Public Debt, National Bank Notes in Circulation and Doings of the Mint.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 7.—The October statement of the public debt shows the debt less cash in the treasury on Oct. 31 to have been \$987,498,956, an increase for the month of \$7,195,726, which is accounted for by a corresponding decrease in the cash on hand.

The debt is recapitulated as follows: Interest bearings debt, \$847,364,460; debt on which interest has ceased since maturity, \$1,607,010; debt bearing no interest, \$372,100,247; total, \$1,221,071,717.

This, however, does not include \$564,340,923 in certificates and treasury notes outstanding which are offset by an equal amount of cash in the treasury.

The cash in the treasury is classified as follows: Gold, \$155,323,825; silver, \$509,058,741; paper, \$154,654,286; bonds, disbursing officers' balances, etc., \$17,639,361; total, \$836,676,221, against which there are demand liabilities amounting to \$603,103,460, which leaves a cash balance of \$233,572,761.

National Bank Notes.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 7.—A statement prepared by the comptroller of the currency shows the amount of national bank notes in circulation on Oct. 31 \$234,897,657, an increase for the month of \$1,345,627, and for the year \$21,099,429. The circulation based on United States bonds was \$216,510,014, an increase for the month of \$1,842,320 and for the year \$26,329,053. The circulation secured by lawful money amounted to \$18,387,643, a decrease for the month of \$496,693 and for the year \$5,229,624. The amount of United States registered bonds on deposit to secure circulating notes \$241,103,350 and to secure public deposits \$15,903,000.

October Coinage.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 7.—A statement prepared by the director of the mint shows the coinage executed at the United States mints during the month of October as follows: Gold, \$5,727,500; silver, \$2,844,009; minor coin, \$66,900; total, \$8,638,409. Of the silver coined 2,350,000 were standard silver dollars.

HATFIELD CAPTURED.

Him and His Son Now in Jail Charged With Murder.

HUNTINGTON, W. Va., Nov. 7.—Captain Hatfield, the most notorious outlaw in the West Virginia mountains, has been captured. J. H. Clark, the detective and deputy sheriff of the Norfolk and Western railway, with Dan Christian arrived here at daybreak with Hatfield and his 14-year-old son. They were captured in the mountains of Mingo county at dusk Thursday night.

After two days and nights' tireless trailing and reconnoitering the Hatfields were located in a natural rock fort in the mountains, which was used by their faction as a place of refuge during their trouble with the McCoys of Kentucky six years ago.

Hatfield and his son were asleep in a crevice of a large rock cliff when the officers discovered them. Hatfield had two Winchester and two revolvers, while the boy was sleeping with a Winchester lying on each side of him.

Hatfield and his son are charged with the murder of John Rutherford, Elliott Rutherford and Hans Chambers in an election quarrel at Matewan, W. Va. "Cap" Hatfield for years led the famous band of Hatfields against the McCoys. The fame of that feud spread over the whole country. Hatfield is charged with killing 17 men in the past 20 years.

Thousands of persons are surrounding the jail here, attempting to get a peep at the outlaws. They were brought here for fear of mob violence.

The capture is regarded as a remarkable one, for the whole Hatfield faction was reported to have arisen to the defense of their old time leader at any hazard.

Boat Blown to Atoms.

CLEVELAND, Nov. 7.—A special from East Liverpool, O., says: A terrific explosion at a point up the river shook the buildings along the water front in this city at 10:30 last night. The first definite news of the accident was brought to the city by the Pittsburg and Wheeling packet Bedford. Her officers reported that a small craft supposed to be carrying nitroglycerine, exploded near Georgetown, four miles east of here. The Bedford was lifted out of the water by the force of the explosion.

McKinley's Telegram to Bryan.

LINCOLN, Neb., Nov. 7.—Mr. Bryan yesterday received the following reply to his telegram of congratulations to President-elect McKinley:

CANTON, O., Nov. 6.

Hon. W. J. Bryan, Lincoln, Neb.: I acknowledge the receipt of your courteous message of congratulation with thanks, and beg you will receive my best wishes for your health and happiness.

WILLIAM McKINLEY.

THE MARKETS.

Review of the Grain and Livestock Markets For November 7.

Pittsburg.

Cattle—Prime, \$4 40@4 50; good butchers, \$3 80@4 00; bulls, stags and cows, \$3 10@3 50. Hogs—Prime light, \$3 75@3 80; heavy, \$3 50@3 65; common to fair, \$3 20@3 25. Sheep—Extra, \$3 40@3 50; good, \$3 20@3 30; common, \$1 75@2 25; spring lambs, \$4 25@4 50; veal calves, \$5 50@6 25.

Cincinnati.

Wheat—\$4 85c. Corn—26@27c. Cattle—Selected butchers, \$3 65@4 10; fair to medium, \$3 80@3 90; common, \$3 25@3 50. Hogs—Selected and prime butchers, \$3 45@3 50; packing, \$3 30@3 40; common to rough, \$3 75@3 25. Sheep—\$1 75@3 25; lambs, \$3 00@4 25.

Chicago.

Hogs—Selected butchers, \$3 20@3 60; mixed, \$3 25@3 55. Cattle—Poor to choice steers, \$3 00@3 25; others, \$1 00@4 85; cows and bulls, \$1 25@3 25. Sheep—\$1 75@3 25; lambs, \$3 75@4 25.

New York.

Cattle—\$3 50@4 00. Sheep—\$3 00@3 50;



Gladness Comes

With a better understanding of the transient nature of the many physical ills which vanish before proper efforts—gentle efforts—pleasant efforts—rightly directed. There is comfort in the knowledge that so many forms of sickness are not due to any actual disease, but simply to a constipated condition of the system, which the pleasant family laxative, Syrup of Figs, promptly removes. That is why it is the only remedy with millions of families, and is everywhere esteemed so highly by all who value good health. Its beneficial effects are due to the fact, that it is the one remedy which promotes internal cleanliness, without debilitating the organs on which it acts. It is therefore all important, in order to get its beneficial effects, to note when you purchase, that you have the genuine article, which is manufactured by the California Fig Syrup Co. only, and sold by all reputable druggists.

If in the enjoyment of good health, and the system is regular, then laxatives or other remedies are not needed. If afflicted with any actual disease, one may be commended to the most skillful physicians, but if in need of a laxative, then one should have the best, and with the well-informed everywhere, Syrup of Figs stands highest and is most largely used and gives most general satisfaction.

Scientists

Tell us that there are 10 pounds of glue in every man's body. We intend to stick to the idea of handling the best CONFECTORY in town if it uses up our entire supply.

TRAXEL.

RAILROAD SCHEDULE.



CINCINNATI DIVISION CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO.

East.	West.
No. 16.....10:05 a. m.	No. 19.....5:30 a. m.
No. 2.....1:36 p. m.	No. 1.....6:10 a. m.
No. 18.....5:00 p. m.	No. 17.....8:50 a. m.
No. 20.....7:35 p. m.	No. 3.....4:25 p. m.
No. 4.....10:46 p. m.	No. 15.....6:15 p. m.

Only daily except Sunday.
F. F. V. Limited No. 2 arrives at Washington at 6:50 a. m.; Baltimore, 8:05 a. m.; Philadelphia, 10:25 a. m.; New York, 12:53 p. m.
F. F. V. Limited No. 3 arrives at Cincinnati at 5:50 p. m.
Washington Express No. 4 arrives at Washington at 8:45 p. m.; New York, 1:08 p. m.
Cincinnati Fast Line No. 1 arrives Cincinnati at 8:00 a. m.
Pullman sleeping car service to Richmond and Old Point Comfort by trains 2 and 4.
Direct connection at Cincinnati for all points West and South.
No. 1, 2, 3 and 4 do not stop between Maysville and Newport.
For full information and rates to all points East and West, apply to
T. A. GARRIGAN, S. E. P. A.,
Huntington, W. Va.

MAYSVILLE DIVISION.
Southbound.
Leaves Maysville at 5:52 a. m. for Paris, Lexington, Cincinnati, Richmond, Stamford, Livingston, Jellico, Middlesboro, Cumberland Gap, Frankfort, Louisville and points on N. N. and M. V.—Eastern Division.
Leave Maysville at 1:30 p. m. for Paris, Cincinnati, Lexington, Winchester, Richmond and points on N. N. and M. V.—Eastern Division.
Northbound.

Arrive at Maysville at 9:50 a. m. and 8:20 p. m. All trains daily except Sunday.



A GOOD THING

The wide-awake merchant never loses an opportunity to increase the number of his customers. He's out for business at all times. Experience has demonstrated that if you wish to reach the people you must advertise.

An Ad. In the BULLETIN.

If you wish to let the people of this city and surrounding country know what you have to sell, advertise in the BULLETIN. There's no better medium through which to talk to them of the bargains you offer.

TRY IT,

and you will be convinced. This is just the time to advertise if you wish to catch the season's trade. People are buying their summer goods. Let them know what you're selling. Advertise now.

BARGAINS in capes, jackets, blankets, underwear, &c., at Browning & Co.'s.